The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5005. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Revolutionary Movement in Italy.

REPORTED ARREST OF MENOTTI GARIBALDI.

Anticipated Fenian Outbreaks in Great Britain.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE ON GERMAN UNITY.

Bavaria to Join the Northern Confederacy and Form an Alliance with Austria.

ITALY AND ROME.

Rumored Arrest of Menotti Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Monday, Oct. 9.

A report is in circulation that MENOTTI, the son of GARIBALDI, has been arrested by the Italian Government. When last heard of MENOTTI GARIBALDI was actively engaged in carrying out his father's plans for the invasion of the Roman Territory. With these plans he was well acquainted, full confidence having been reposed in him by the General. His arrest will be a severe blow to his followers, as, in the absence of GARIBALDI, it deprives them of their most capable leader.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Fenian Outbreak Anticipated in the North of England.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9—A. M.

Manifestations of ill-feeling on the part of the Irish in the north of England have created much alarm. The inhabitants believe that the Fenians are concerting an attack in that part of the country. Troops have been dispatched by railroad to assist the civil authorities there should any disturbance occur.

Precautionary Measures Taken by the Government in Ireland.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Evening.

The uneasiness caused by the rumors of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy still continues and is increasing. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the military and police authorities throughout the Island.

The Newmarket Races—October Meeting.

NEWMARKET, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Evening.

The Second October Race Meeting commenced here to-day.

The two leading races to-day were for the Cesarewitch and Royal Stakes.

The former were won by *Julius*. The leading horses came in as follows:

Julius	1
Westwick	2
Bomping Girl	3

The Royal Stakes were won by *Palmer*.

The weather was fair and the attendance very good.

BAVARIA.

Speech of Minister Hohenlohe in the Bavarian Diet—Bavaria to Unite with the Northern States and Seek an Alliance with Austria.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

At the sitting of the Bavarian Diet yesterday, Prince HOHENLOHE, the Chief Minister of the Cabinet, made a speech, in which he discussed the question of German unity, and indicated the position of the Government in relation to the other States of Germany. He declared that the true policy of Bavaria was to seek union with the North German States, under the presidency of the King of Prussia, and at the same time to take steps for the establishment of a firm and enduring alliance with the Empire of Austria. Should this policy be carried into effect, the unity of the whole Fatherland would be completed, the balance of power between Austria and Prussia preserved, and the peace of Europe additionally guaranteed.

CHINA.

The New Crop of Tea--The Late Typhoon--Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Noon.

Later advices from China have been received by telegraph. The shipment of the new crop of tea continued with great activity. Up to the 11th of September sixty-seven million pounds had been exported to various foreign countries.

The destruction of property at Hong Kong by the typhoon which visited that locality was very great.

The American schooner *Eagle* was sunk, in addition to a large number of vessels belonging to other countries.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 8—Evening.

Consols for money.....94 5-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....71¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77½
Erie Railway shares.....43½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Noon.

Consols for money.....95 5-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....71½
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¾
Erie Railway Shares.....43
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22¼

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Noon.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 74½.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined to 94¼.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced 1-16, and are now quoted at 71 11-16.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have advanced ¼, and the quotation now is 77½.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ½, and are now selling at 43¼.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds declined to 22.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 8—Evening.

Cotton closes heavy, with a decline of fully a ⅛d. on all descriptions. The sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands..... 8⅛d.
Middling Orleans..... 8⅛d.

Breadstuffs close with a very active and firm feeling, and at a considerable advance in the prices of all kinds. Corn, 44s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 3d. ℔ cental for White California, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 3d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 130s. ℔ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ℔ 200 lbs. for Prime City Mess. Bacon, 44s. ℔ cwt. for Middles. Lard, 55s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 9s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common American, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum—1s. 1d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 66s. 6d. ℔ imperial quarter. Whale Oil, £38 ℔ 252 gallons. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for feeding.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Noon.

COTTON quiet and dull. The estimated sales today are 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Corn, 44s. 6d.; Wheat, 15s. 3d. for White California, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western; Barley, 5s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 3d.; Peas, 47s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 130s.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon, 44s.; Lard, 55s.; Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s. 6d. for Common and 12s. for Medium; Tallow, 45s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 6d.; Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 1d., and Standard White, 1s. 6d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d.; Calcutta Linseed, 66s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.; Whale Oil, £38; Linseed Oil, £40.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Oct. 9—Noon.

PETROLEUM—58 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 9—2 P. M.

Cotton has declined 1-16d. since noon, and Middling Uplands are now quoted at 8 5-16d., and Middling Orleans at 8 9-16d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm and unchanged.

In the Provision market Lard has advanced to 55s. 6d.; Beef, Pork, Bacon and Cheese are without change.

In the Produce market Spirits of Turpentine has advanced to 27s. Other articles are without alteration.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 9—2 P. M.

Linseed Cakes advanced to £11 ℔ ton. No changes in other articles.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 9—2 P. M.

The steamship *Nestorian*, Capt. DUTTON, from Quebec, has arrived here, *en route* to Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Cotton Crop—The Convention and the Elections—Political Affairs—Personal News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 5, 1867.

The rapid decline in the price of cotton, notwithstanding the certainty that the crop will not much exceed one-half of what was expected on the 1st of August, has produced a general despondency, from the fact that at present prices, after paying expenses, planters will be quite as poor as they were last year. They are heavily indebted to the factors and commission merchants for advances made to them during the past twelve months; their contracts with their laborers were made on the basis of 25 cents at least as the price of cotton, and as they were bound to send forward their cotton to be sold immediately to repay the advances for supplies, fertilizers, &c., they see no hope of extricating themselves from the embarrassments which weighed so heavily upon them in 1867, and which will continue to oppress them during 1868.

I have seen private letters from large planters on the Arkansas River, in the Mississippi bottoms, in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Southern Georgia, which were not written for publication or to produce a sensation, and they all concur in representing the damage to the cotton from rain, caterpillar and bollworm, during the months of August and September, as from a third to a half of the crop. In many places the destruction from these causes has been total—so much so that no amount of fine weather now, and no delay in the coming of frosts, will do any good. I have the same accounts from the Sea Islands and from Florida. The writers of these letters are gentlemen of high character, upon whose statements perfect reliance may be placed. One of the most extensive cotton factors in Georgia told me yesterday that he is perfectly confident that the crop of 1867 will not be a bale larger than that of 1866, and that he believes it will be much smaller, "the circulars of cotton buyers, and the accounts of newspaper writers, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The immediate effect of this despondency and disappointment is seen in the depressed condition of trade of every sort in the principal cities and towns, whose merchants went North in August and the early part of September and bought large stocks of goods in the expectation of large crops, a brisk trade and plenty of money. Thus far they have found no perceptible diminution of the goods, wares and merchandise with which their shelves and drawers are heavily laden, and already one month of the four of the credit on which they have bought has elapsed, and still the goods are abundant and the purchasers are few.

All those who can do so will hold back their cotton; either keep it on their plantations, or send it to their factors with instructions not to sell without specific orders. But they are not many who can be thus independent. Nearly everyone is in debt, and must sell to meet his obligations. "To be obliged to sell cotton at 13 cents net to pay merchants for corn sold at $2 25 per bushel and bacon at 22 cents to 25 cents per pound is mighty hard luck," said a poor farmer in my hearing yesterday, who had hauled in two small bags of cotton on a little rickety ox-cart, with one half-grown and quarter-fed steer, which he sold at 13 cents per pound to a speculator to repay a debt due for corn furnished at upward of $2 a bushel, and secured by a mortgage of the poor man's entire crop and farm stock.

THE ELECTION TO THE CONVENTION.

In the towns where loafers and idlers love to congregate without any distinction of race or color, politics and the election for members of the Convention, are spoken of, and attract a good deal of attention; but in the "rural districts" where King Cotton, though "crownless in his voiceless woe," still reigns after a fashion, the question of "the price in Liverpool" or the "last quotation in New-York," is far more interesting, and transcends vastly in importance the other question—"who is to be elected to the Convention?" Although the election day is so nearly at hand, in many districts, indeed in most of them, the candidates are not yet chosen. This is attributable partly to the general apathy and the absence of all desire to be a delegate, and partly to the difficulty of selecting available men who can unite the vote of Secessionists and Radicals, Union men and Conservative Republicans, and can obtain the suffrages of the colored electors. This is not by any means an easy thing to do, even where nobody seems to want "to run," and everybody is agreed to accept availability. No man who ever belonged to any political party, and was of any prominence in the State, has a shadow of a chance of election. He is either too Secessionist or too Radical, too nigger-worshiping or too nigger-hating, too much in favor of relief, or too much opposed to the "new way to pay old debts." Nearly every man of positive character belongs to one or other of three classifications, and is therefore "out of the question." It is among the men who were successful in evading service in the Confederate army, without appearing to be opposed to the war, who have kept little cross-road stores, and been, perhaps, elected Justices of the Peace, that the available candidates are found. As a body, these men are unlettered, inexperienced and stupid. They have no qualification, but a mediocrity of the most unalloyed kind, and would find it hard, not merely to frame a Constitution for the State, but to spell the word without a very great confusion of vowels and consonants.

A COLORED CANDIDATE.

As a general thing, the freedmen are not candidates; but there are a few who have taken the field "on their own hook," and say that they "'lows to run, and no white man can't whip 'em in the doctrine." A negro of considerable notoriety in his "doctrine" is among the ambitious few. He is called JACK BELL, he lives in Oglethorpe County, and asks the suffrages of his brethren in the Counties of Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert. In early life JACK was rather a hard boy, and after committing a series of offences he was sold to go to Mississippi, but he run away and returned to the old folks at home. Again and again and again was he sold and transported to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, but overcoming all obstacles, and heedless of all dangers, he returned to Oglethorpe County, and finally his owner found it "warn't no use to sell JACK," and he was allowed to remain. He became a faithful and intelligent servant, practiced profitably the trade of a blacksmith, and since emancipation has been a head man among the freedmen. He is a favorite among the blacks and whites, and will receive many votes if he persists in his intention of running.

Mr. ABEL ACKERMAN, of Elbert County, a lawyer and a native of New-Hampshire, is to run against JACK; but as he is an avowed opponent of relief, he has not, I am told, the ghost of a chance of being elected. He was a candidate for the Convention called to abolish Slavery, and only received twenty or thirty votes.

EXACTION OF PROMINENT MEN.

The prominent men of Georgia—I mean those who possess in the highest degree the confidence and respect of the masses—take no part in the the coming election, and do not say or do anything for or against the Convention. Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is at his home in Crawfordsville, busily engaged on his *History of the War of the States*, which the National Publishing Company of Atlanta announce as forthcoming very soon. Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Macon, is busily employed going his circuit in Southern Georgia, and confines himself exclusively to the practice of the law. Ex-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Augusta, although he has "writ a screed or two" anent reconstruction, does not participate in any way in the election or choice of candidates, but seems bent on getting the Supreme Court to pronounce the cotton tax unconstitutional and void. Ex-Senator ROBERT TOOMBS, in partnership with his son-in-law, has opened a law office in the town of Washington, Wilkes County, and devotes all his energies to his profession. Hon. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD and HENRY L. BENNING, of Columbus, HENRY R. JACKSON, of Savannah, and others of like prominence, are at their homes, either practicing law or planting. A gentleman who is intimate with most of the above-named gentlemen (with the exception of Mr. STEPHENS) told me recently, that they rarely talk on political subjects, and if questioned as to their opinion, they treat the subject as one with which they have nothing to do. All these gentlemen are understood to be opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but they do not make any effort to persuade others to adopt their views.

I feel assured, from everything I see, hear and learn, that the Convention will be adopted by a large vote, not merely by a majority of the vote polled at the ensuing election, but by a majority of the registered voters of the whole State. There are communities in which a large proportion of the white voters will vote against the Convention, but throughout the State the registered electors will try the Sherman road to restoration to the Union.

THE SAVANNAH RIOTS.

From the accounts I have received up to yesterday evening, the recent riots in Savannah were wholly attributable to the seditious teachings and influence of that pestilent mulatto, AARON BRADLEY who has figured already in several "scrimmages" of his own manufacture. It is to be hoped that this time he will be placed out of harm's way, and kept there for a considerable time. There can be no doubt that the riots, bloodshed and destruction of property by the negro rioters would have been very great were it not for the prompt and efficient action of Mayor ANDERSON, of Savannah, and the cordial cooperation of the officer commanding the United States troops stationed in the city. All BRADLEY'S male adherents were armed to the teeth with every imaginable weapon of offence, and the lady followers came prepared to establish themselves permanently in the handsome residences which abound in Savannah.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic in Mobile—Extent of its Ravages in the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867.

A gloom seems to be settling over this community, and a general apathy has taken possession of it, which even the election fails to dispel. The cause is attributable to the epidemic which is devastating the Gulf Coast and adjacent towns with such unsparing fierceness, and which has now commenced its dreaded ravages in this city.

In New-Orleans the fever is at a height which perhaps never was known before when the number of cases is considered. The deaths, although frightful enough in number, are quite few in comparison to the immense prevalence of the disease.

In Mobile there have been several cases of fatal result to prominent individuals in civil and military circles. The cases have now reached to twelve daily, with steady increase. Prominent physicians anticipate that by the middle of this month the deaths will reach to twenty-five per day, as has been known in previous epidemics. At least thirty per cent. of the resident population have left for the more elevated and healthful regions of Spring Hill and the eastern shore of Mobile Bay—fashionable Summering places, where, from the time of the first settlement of the city, Mobilians have always resorted for escape from the Summer heats or Fall fevers.

Very few strangers have left. It is not to be doubted that the great prevalence of the fever is, in a measure, due to the large amount of unacclimated material with which the events of the past few years have filled the Southern cities.

Discharged officers and soldiers in large numbers have remained in the South in business or in various positions of trust or profit under the State and General Governments. Their newly-formed business associations are mostly such as to render even temporary absence very detrimental to their interests. Many have not the means with which to leave. A great many Government clerks and agents of business firms cannot leave without losing their situations and all they possess. For these reasons, and the disposition which leads an energetic Northern man to combat disease rather than fly from it, very few of our Northern population have left their accustomed places, while almost every Southern family that could leave have done so upon the first approach of danger.

Learning wisdom from the fearful lesson being taught in New-Orleans and Galveston, the military commanders at Mobile have removed the Fifteenth Infantry to a high location away from the immediate vicinity of the city. Troops are almost helpless in epidemics. Crowded camps are favorite haunts of cholera and fever. The commendable course of the military commander of this district, in adopting precautionary measures not incompatible with the safety of the community, should be emulated by all our Generals. Many lives, otherwise uselessly sacrificed, would be saved to the army and navy and to the country.

The Disease in Texas—Several Places Almost Depopulated—The Pestilence Spreading into the Interior.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

INDIANOLA, Texas, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

This coast has so suffered with that pestilence, yellow fever, that there can be but little interest felt, excepting to know who is saved from its ravages. The first cases were at this place, and up to the present time, in a population of some two thousand, one hundred and fifty have died, or from eight to ten per cent. of the inhabitants. The disease appears to have spread on the avenues of water communication, so that the small towns like Texana, if accessible by water, suffered equally with Indianola. The first cases were soon after the first of July, and from that time to this the spread is unabated. Although the material here and at the ports in the vicinity is exhausted, other places are at the height of suffering. Corpus Christi, the Point chosen years ago by Gen. TAYLOR to land his "army of observation," has been almost depopulated. New-Iberia is suffering from the ravages of the disease, so the terror-stricken inhabitants have called on neighboring cities for aid. Galveston, the largest city in Texas, is, at the present time, the most afflicted of any.

The army has not been among the least sufferers. The first officer that died was Lieut. BLOCKHALLER of the Ninth Cavalry, then Lieut. BONNAFAN of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, at this place. When the disease reached Galveston one of the first victims was Lieut.-Col. GEO. TAYLOR, Surgeon, U. S. A., chief medical officer, followed by Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. ABBOTT, Dr. ROWE and Dr. ADAMS, Mrs. Lieut. KIRKMAN, Mrs. Gen. POTTER, Gen. GRIFFIN'S only son; last, Gen. GRIFFIN, commander of the District, who died on the 15th. One company of the Thirty-fifth Infantry lost thirteen men out of forty-five, within a few days.

The disease has now spread into the country, and the City of Houston, fifty miles inland, is now reporting from five to ten deaths daily. The smaller towns further inland have cases of the same or like character.

SEPT. 24.

* * Intelligence is just received from the interior indicating a yet worse state of affairs. Brevet Col. O'CONNELL, seventeenth Infantry, commanding the post at Houston, with his wife and child, have died. Capt. WARREN, of the same regiment, died the day after. The applications for aid on the part of citizens of interior towns are numerous and very urgent. The large cities and towns have absorbed most of the nurses, hence there must be great suffering, as good and experienced nursing is the only safety.

The people are grateful, indeed, for the liberal assistance given them by northern and more fortunate neighborhoods, but they yet need funds; the necessaries of life are plenty, but the country, particularly, is destitute of comforts, and many articles required in hot climates during an epidemic.

The history of the introduction and spread of the disease will be an interesting one. For a long time there was a doubt as to the disease being genuine yellow fever, and at the present time there are symptoms that are unusual, or at least were so in former seasons. There is, however, I believe no doubt that on the coast, or in neighborhoods reached by water from the coast, the disease is the genuine "yellow jack," but that inland it appears more like intermittent or remittent fever, which, although severe, is not so fatal.

The season so far has been very wet, double the amount of rain having fallen to previous years. The corn crop, although large, is somewhat injured. The cotton crop will be less than last year. Cattle plenty and very fat. Texas will raise this year her own breadstuffs, and the people can, if they will, put up an ample supply of pork and bacon. Indolence and indifference will alone prevent it.

We are anxiously looking for a frost, but cannot hope for it under thirty or forty days. B.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Court to Assemble Nov. 25—Chief-Justice Chase to Preside—The Line of Defence Proposed—The Counsel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.

The dispatch sent by the agent of the Associated Press, purporting to give the programme of the Davis trial, is wholly incorrect. I have just had a conversation with a high "judicial officer" who ought to be well posted thereament. The substance of our interview was as follows: The term of the Circuit Court will commence on the fourth Monday of November, and the trial of Mr. DAVIS will be the first on the docket. Chief-Justice CHASE will most certainly preside, and contemplates getting through with it in time for the opening of the Supreme Court in Washington, on the first Monday in December. The time of counsel will be limited, and the trial will be shortened as much as possible, for the Chief-Justice has said that he does not intend to make it an everlasting affair.

The witnesses named in the Press dispatch may possibly be present, as they were the gentlemen upon whose enforced testimony the indictment was framed at Norfolk, more than a year ago. They are Hon. JOHN GOODE, Jr., late of the Confederate Congress and at present a member of the Virginia Legislature; Capt. J. HARDY HENDREN, of the Confederate States Army; Major JAMES F. MILLIGAN, of the Confederate States Signal Corps, and at present one of the editors of the *Norfolk Virginian*; Col. SCARBOROUGH, a lawyer of distinction late of the Confederate army. All these gentlemen are residents of Norfolk; but there will be many other witnesses, mostly of the stamp of Gen. WIRZ, Gen. MAHONE and other Confederate digitaries.

Mr. CHANDLER has consulted with the counsel of the prisoner, and informed him of the grounds of the prosecution, and it is known that the defence will be based, first, upon the doctrine of State Rights; second, the right of secession; and third, that the Confederacy being a *de facto* Government, and recognized as a belligerent power, it had the right under the laws of nations to wage war. The witnesses for the defence, it is thought, will be very numerous.

The District-Attorney has employed as counsel to assist him, in addition to Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, Gen. H. H. WELLS, of Alexandria, Va., formerly a Provost-Marshal-General in the army, from Detroit, Mich, and at present an aspiring Conservative-Republication politician of this State, and a nominee for the Convention.

Judge UNDERWOOD to-day, before adjourning his Court, ordered the Marshal to summon a *venire* of seventy-two petit jurors and twenty-four grand jurors, the former for the great State trial, as it is anticipated that there will be many challengers to the array. The jurors will be chosen from white and black Union men. The responsibility for conducting the trial rests altogether upon the District-Attorney, as there will be no Executive interference.

The public may rely upon the above as a correct programme of the great trial.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Political affairs are growing quite interesting, but the battle is all on one side. The white people are waiting with great anxiety for news from the Northern elections, to the success of which for the Democracy they cling as the sheet-anchor of their safety; while the blacks are working night and day to perfect their organizations, and make the victory sure. From all appearances, they will have an easy time of it, for I do not believe one-fourth of the white people will vote—I am quite certain they will not in Richmond. To-night the blacks are holding meetings in all the wards of the city, and are working earnestly, while the whites have not yet taken the first step toward organization. CHARLES H. PORTER, of Norfolk, yesterday addressed a very large meeting, entirely black, on Capitol-square, and told them that the Convention would perpetuate the disfranchisement of all whom Congress has disfranchised; that taxes should be levied on property alone, but that no extravagant acts would be committed when they took the reins of power. It is a fixed fact that the Convention will be quite Radical in its composition, but I think there will be a great deal of talent and ability in it, and but few black men, and these few the best in the party.

OUT OF BANKRUPTCY.

The suit in the United States Circuit Court, brought by the creditors of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, to force it into involuntary bankruptcy, has been compromised, and it is out of Court. It is regretted by many who were hopeful that the property would be sold and put out of the control of State red-rapeism, and into the hands of energetic and enterprising private individuals.

KAPPA.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Stage Station Attacked by Indians and the Keeper Killed—Arrest of a Bank Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Nicaragua steamer *America* sailed to-day. Bishop THOMPSON was a passenger.

Idaho advices state that the Boise stage route was attacked by Indians on the 29th of September, the station keeper killed and his wife wounded.

The mills, warehouses and wharf of the Benicia Cement Company were burned last night.

The Committee appointed at a recent meeting of merchants to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the new Colorado Navigation Company meet with success.

BERNARD BLOCK, formerly agent of the banking house of GREEN, HOOD & NEWMAN, Weaverville, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling the funds of the house.

The ship *Belle*, for Liverpool, cleared to-day, and the *Maynard* and *Hemberstone*, for Liverpool, sailed.

Flour firm; demand good; Superfine, $6 25; Extra, $7@$7 25. Wheat firm at $2 25@$2 30, and $2 35 asked.

The ship *Andrew Jackson*, New-York, has been chartered for Liverpool at £3 5s.—the extreme rate.

Mining stocks declining; Crown Point, $665; Hale and Norcross, $580; Yellow Jacket, $405; Chollar Potosi, $230; Kentucky, $130; Savage, $115; Imperial, $110; Ophir, $50. The Kentucky Company declares a dividend of $25 on shares for September. Legal-tenders, 70¼

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$431,000 in Treasure.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall Oct. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co. Order	$10,000 00	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	12,109 00
	40,000 00		
Eugene Kelly & Co	61,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	120,472 73
Dabney, Morgan & Co		Isaacs & Asch	500 00
	94,756 49	Marcist & Co	249 00
Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Co.	14,862 26	McKesson & Robbins	800 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	54,440 00	J. W. Canfield	1,000 00
Total			$431,005 85

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Panama—United States of Colombia, Chili, Peru, Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.

Of local items of interest there are literally none. The Legislature is still in session and very discontented, I am told, at the little share—only $25,000 a year—we get from the railroad contract. When the matter falls to pieces we shall get the whole $250,000 per year, which will keep our heads above water. The weather is dryer than usual at this season and the city tolerably healthy. In Aspinwall we have had one death since my last, the wife of Capt. CONWAY, the Harbor Master, a very estimable lady. The United States gunboat *Dakotah* is still at Panama and the *Shawmut* at Aspinwall.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The French steamer *Imperatrice Eugenie*, which left Santa Martha for Aspinwall on the 26th, brings no mail from Bogota, although we should have dates to the 15th of September. It is therefore presumable that revolution again has cut off the means of communication by the Magdalena River. At any rate, no one expects this Republic to be in the enjoyment of even a short period of tranquillity for many years to come. Indeed, it is generally conceded that in a few months each of the nine States will be fighting on its own account.

CHILI.

By the regular British steamer from the South Coast, we have dates from Valparaiso to the 10th September, and from Callao and Lima to the 21st. The news is of but little importance. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a decree, dated 4th September, modifying that of the 25th July, which provided that duties on goods transported into the Argentine Republic should be paid in ready money. Another campaign is to be made to squelch the Araucanian Indians. The Peruvian squadron was daily expected at Valparaiso.

PERU.

Another, the third revolutionary attempt since Col. PRADO seized the Government, has been made in the Province of Arequipa. You will recollect that PRADO saved his head—figuratively speaking—four or five months since only by the decease of Gen. CASTILLA, who fell dead from his horse just as the game was in his hands. This last attempt occurred on the 11th inst. It was headed by GUTIERREZ, LUNA, CHOANO, MARIAS, IDORA, VILLAFUERTE and others. The rebels fought PRADO'S troops bravely for twenty-two hours, when, overcome by superior numbers, they dispersed, losing fifty men killed and many wounded. A lot of needle guns, which were supposed to have belonged to the rebels, had been seized at Islay.

RIVER PLATE.

Our dates are up to Aug. 11. The newspapers from Buenos Ayres affirm that on the 3d the Paraguayan forces were beaten, leaving 200 dead on the field and a large number of horses and arms. On the other hand a letter dated at Panama the 7th, makes no mention of this fight, but describes the situation of the allies to be anything but satisfactory. The capital is to be changed to Rosario.

GUATEMALA.

From the City of Guatemala we have dates to the 18th September. The Government is opening new cart roads and encouraging agricultural projects. A vessel had arrived at San Jose from England with the material for an iron wharf to be 900 feet long. Mr. SELLERS, the contractor to build it, and his engineer force, left Panama on the 25th to commence the work. It is to be ready for use in eighteen months.

SAN SALVADOR.

The Government has granted Mr. KELLY, an Englishman, a charter to establish a bank, to commence business when $250,000 capital is subscribed. The ban is to have a specie basis of at least one-half of the bills it circulates. It will be allowed to increase its capital to one million of dollars or more, as the wants of business may warrant. Business and agriculture are rapidly increasing in Salvador, and a bank has thus become a matter of public necessity.

COSTA RICA.

The people are much elated at the prospect of a railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific. A preliminary survey is in progress across to the Bay of Limeon, and is thus far "satisfactory." The Company "have forty persons employed at Limeon," which the report of Mr. KEITH says, has safe accommodations for over 100 ships.

INTER-STATE REGATTA.

Second Day's Races on the Albany Course—Programme for To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The second day of the Inter-State Regatta took place on the course above Troy, this afternoon. The weather was not as pleasant as on the first day, and a raw south wind diminished the crowd considerably below that of the previous day. But few spectators were upon the grand stand, although the east bank of the river was lined with people. The course is three miles in extent. The first race was between four-oared shells, first degree.

The Mutuals, of Albany, entered the *J. R. Lindsley*; H. TRUAX, stroke, JAMES O'NEIL, CHAS. COOK and CHAS. PIEPENBRINK.

The Quinsigamond Club, of Worcester, Mass., entered the *Quinsigamond*; EDWIN BROWN, stroke, STEDMAN CLARK, JOHN G. HEYWOOD and E. B. HAMILTON.

This was a very close and exciting race. At the start the *Quinsigamond* was slightly ahead. Both boats came to the island nearly abreast, the *Lindsley* being about half a length ahead. After passing the island on the upward course, the boats separated, the *Lindsley* hugging the western shore, and the *Quinsigamond* kept a straighter course near the middle of the river. The *Lindsley* rounded the stake-boat slightly ahead, but the *Quinsigamond* soon lapped their antagonists. The Mutuals, however, slowly but steadily drew ahead of their antagonists on the homestretch, and came in about two lengths ahead, amid the cheers of the multitude. Time—22:30 for *Lindsley*, and 22:38 for *Quinsigamond*.

The second race was between single sculls, third degree. The following entries were made:

The *C. S. Cook* by W. FOLAND; the *Mattie* by JAMES SHATTUCK; the *Josie* was entered by the Shattamee Club of Poughkeepsie, rowed by IRVING GRINNELL, Carthage Landing, N. Y., entered the *Wm. Kidd*, rowed by PETER ROUSE. FRANK WRIGHT, of the Pioneer Club of Albany, entered, but drew out, and SHATTUCK also failed to put in an appearance with the *Mattie*.

FOLAND made a start, but drew out after making the island.

The race was won by the *Josie*, rowed by IRVING GRINNELL. Time, 27:49. The *W. Kidd* came in second in 28:16.

The third race between double sculls, first degree. The Mutuals, of Albany, entered the *Wink*, rowed by G. HUGHES and H. SNYDER. The Newburgh Club entered the *Josh Ward*, rowed by H. TRUAX and C. J. COOK. The Mosquito Club, of Troy, entered the *Ned Green*, rowed by ROBERT WILLIAMS and W. RANDALL, of Portland, Me. The Shattamee Club, of Poughkeepsie, entered the *Mattie*, rowed by G. A. GRAHAM and G. W. DAVIDS. There were but two contestants in this race, the *Wink* and *Ned Green*. The *Wink* took the lead, and when at the grand stand on her upward course was two lengths ahead. She kept it until after turning the stake-boat, when the *Ned Green* closed the gap, took the lead and kept it, coming home in 23:24. Time of the *Wink*, 24:17.

The *Wink* would probably have won the race if her crew had been content with the lead, but in attempting to increase the distance they overworked themselves—a mistake the *Green's* crew availed themselves of and won the victory.

The race between the six-oared gigs, *Adam Cook* and *Peaslee*, was postponed until to-morrow, when the contest will be between single, double, four and six oared boats.

The single scull race promises to be a good one. The following well-known names are entered for it: Hills, Piepenbrink, Graves and Snyder, of the city; Smith, of the Atalantas; Randall, of Portland; and Moore and White, of the Gulicks.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Trial and Acquittal of a Norfolk Merchant—Nomination of Delegates to the Virginia Convention.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 7.

The case of Capt. GEO. W. STAPLES, late a merchant of Norfolk, Va., charged with stealing a check for $1,000 from WM. SWAIM, doing business in the city, came up before Mayor LUDLOW on Saturday last. STAPLES was arrested in New-York, the prosecutor having followed him to that city, where the complaint was tried before Judge CARDOZO, resulting in the discharge of the prisoner from custody, before the arrival of Gov. PIERPOINT'S requisition. In the examination before Mayor LUDLOW all the evidence was adduced, and after a full hearing the prisoner was honorably discharged, his vindication being complete. In order to secure a more thorough investigation of the whole matter, Capt. STAPLES has commenced a suit in New-York against SWAIM for false imprisonment, claiming damages in $10,000. Both the parties are well known in Norfolk business circles, and the case has excited a great deal of interest. Capt. STAPLES failed in business some weeks ago, which circumstance tended to give notoriety to the proceedings in Court. The decision of the Mayor seems to be satisfactorily regarded.

The Republicans of Norfolk County and Portsmouth, Va., have nominated the following delegates to the Constitutional Convention: Gen. H. A. PIERCE and JAMES H. CLEMENTS, (white,) and W. S. HODGES, (colored.)

A telegram to the *Dispatch* says that yesterday United States authorities—who are returning to owners their farms in Norfolk County, which have been squatted upon by blacks during the war—went to Taylor's Farm, on Willoughby Point, but found the blacks armed and refusing to vacate. The authorities retired. Many farms in that district are similarly situated, and the negroes express a determination not to be driven off. In the case mentioned it was offered to transfer the negroes to Gen. WIRZ'S farm, but they refused.

In the whole city to-day not half a dozen were registered.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Concentration of Hostile Bands at Medicine Creek Awaiting the Peace Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Dispatches received here from Fort Harker say Superintendent MURPHY, under date of Medicine Creek Oct. 5, writes that there are now assembled at that point 431 lodges of Indians—171 Arrapahoes, 85 Apaches, 150 Kiowas, and 25 Cheyennes. There are 300 Cheyenne lodges now moving in; 100 lodges of Comanches are encamped thirty miles below, and BIG MOUTH'S band of Arrapahoes, numbering 21 lodges, will also be present, making a total of 852 lodges, averaging six persons each, or about 5,000 Indians. There was some trouble in getting access to the hostile Cheyennes, and Col. BUTTERFIELD was shot at and lost his horse and pistol. The mission, so far, is considered a great success. The Cheyennes are now said to be anxious for peace.

The St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The attendance at the Fair, to-day, was very large. A heavy rain last night laid the dust, and the weather, to-day, has been delightful. In the contest of horse-powers and threshers Messrs. H. O. PITTS & SONS, of Chicago, took the first premium, and CASE & CO., of Racine, Wis., the second. The other competitors were Messrs. HANSON & CO., Alton, Ill.; KINGSLAND & FERGUSON, St. Louis; RUSSELL & CO. Massillon, Ohio; E. BALL & CO. and C. ALTMAN, Canton, Ohio; SAUGER & CO., Joliet, Ill., and GAAR & CO., Richmond, Ind. For steam equalizing governor MILLSTON, ESTES & FAIRCHILD, Leavenworth, Kansas, took the first premium.

In the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS will publish early in November an illustrated edition of WHITTIER'S *Snow Bound*—the best and most popular of his longer poems. The illustrations, of which there are forty, are exquisitely engraved on wood by Mr. A. V. S. ANTHONY, under whose supervision the book has been prepared, and Mr. W. J. LINTON, the celebrated English wood engraver, from sketches made by Mr. HARRY FENN during a recent visit to the scene of the poem. Of these sketches Mr. WHITTIER says in an introductory note: "It gives me pleasure to commend the illustrations which accompany this edition of *Snow Bound* for the faithfulness with which they represent the spirit and the details of the passages and places that the artist has designed them to accompany." The engraving of these fine drawings is done in a style worthy of the best English work, and the printing is executed with extreme delicacy and refinement.

—SCRIBNER & Co. have republished in a handsomely printed volume of about four hundred pages, PAULDING'S two clever satires entitled *John Bull and Brother Jonathan* and *John Bull in America*. The first of these was originally published just after the declaration of war in 1812, the second in 1825, as a reply to the rubbish printed about this country by English tourists. Some of the wit in these trenchant satires would now be considered rather broad and coarse, but the book will undoubtedly interest many of the present generation of readers. The supercilious criticism which was characteristic of British writers on America twenty or thirty years ago, and which PAULDING so unmercifully ridicules, has happily given place to a more correct and friendly appreciation of America and her institutions, and Englishmen and Americans can well afford to be amused with what excited the indignant ire of both nations less than a generation since.

—HURD & HOUGHTON have added *Little Dorrit* to their Globe edition of DICKENS' works. The illustrations are from designs by DARLEY and GILBERT.

—WILEY & SON have published GODARD'S *Handbook on Cotton Manufacture*, containing much useful practical information for builders of cotton machinery, and for operatives.

—The author of *Dialogues for Young Folks*, published by DICK & FITZGERALD, has not hit the mark he aimed at. His dialogues are certainly moral, and contain much useful information, but we very much doubt whether children will take kindly to them. Take for instance the following specimens from the dialogue on novel reading:

Caroline—But, Arthur, what branch of solid reading do you like?

Arthur—Not a branch!

Caroline—But, my dear brother, if you go on in this way, you will lose all taste for reading anything but fiction.

Arthur—My dear sister, I have lost it!

Caroline—Oh, Arthur, for shame! when you have so many opportunities to really improve and strengthen your mind! You know our parents are not wealthy, and it is at some sacrifice to their own comforts that they keep us at school, yet they have given us every advantage of education. You will soon be a man, and they will look to you for some reward for their kindness. You will be called upon to select some profession or trade in which to earn your own support, and distinguish yourself. After a long course of schooling, with every opportunity to improve yourself, shall you say to father or mother "My dear Sir, I can do nothing at present but lie upon the sofa and read novels?"

Arthur—And listen to sermons from my sister Carrie.

Caroline—I do not mean to preach.

Arthur—You do preach, though, and against a little innocent recreation. I have seen you read novels.

Caroline—Only those recommended by father, as containing information as well as amusement. And only a few of those. Light literature is really only a recreation to me, and I should be very loth to confess that I had lost all taste for any other reading.

Arthur—But, Carrie, what is your objection to novels?

Caroline—I do not object to a good novel in its time and place, as a relaxation for the mind.

We should not be very hopeful of a child that took pleasure in such stuff as this.

—Vine growers will find a very useful manual in M. A. DU BREUIL'S *Vineyard Culture*, translated from the French by Messrs. E. & C. PARKER, with notes and adaptations to American culture by Mr. JOHN A. WARDER. The book is published in good style by ROBERT CLARKE & Co., Cincinnati.

—*The Last Days of Pompeii* is the latest addition to LIPPINCOTT'S handsome Globe edition of the works of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. The type of this edition is beautifully distinct and clear, and the only serious blemish to the volumes is the rather scanty margin which gives a cramped appearance to the page.

—A compilation more pretentious than satisfactory, entitled *The Battle-fields of Ireland*, and illustrative of what the compiler calls the history of the Jacobite War (of 1688 to 1691) in Ireland, has been published in a thin post-octavo by Mr. ROBERT CODDINGTON, of this City. The book is handsomely printed.

—*The Count of Moret*, by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, is one of that popular French novelist's best works. The present edition is published by Mr. HENRY L. WILLIAMS, of this City, who has recently resumed business. The translation, which is well done, is by Mr. HENRY L. WILLIAMS, JR.

— Mr. WALTER Low has received No. 19 of the English edition of DORÉ'S Illustrations to the Bible. He has also received part 4 of the English edition of the Fables of LA FONTAINE. These editions are very nearly equal to the French. The engravings are beautifully printed.

—*Rupert Godwin*, a novel by Miss M. E. BRADDON, is republished by Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD, and will no doubt meet with the same success which has attended such of her books as have been reproduced in America.

—A very neat volume of selections from the hymns of FREDERIC WILLIAM FABER has been published by BRIDGMAN & CHILDS, of Northampton, Mass.

—Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR, & BRO. have published their semi-annual descriptive list of New-Jersey real estate for sale by them.

—*Barnaby Rudge*, with illustrations by SOL EYTINGE, is the latest addition to TICKNOR & FIELDS' Diamond edition of DICKENS' works.

Arrest of a Mail Agent—A Series of Small Robberies.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, Oct. 7.

For several months past letter and mail packages have been missed on the different mail routes leading out of this city. These abstractions from the mails became so frequent that detective officer B. K. SHARRETTS, who has charge of the New-England post-office detective department, went to work to ferret out the guilty party. After several weeks effort and search, he came to the conclusion that Mr. L. P. BRYAN, one of the mail agents, was the guilty party, and on Saturday last Mr. SHARRETTS arrested Mr. BRYAN at the post-office here and found on his person several packages he had taken from the mails, among which was one containing some artificial flowers. Mr. BRYAN immediately admitted that he had taken other articles and that he had some gold pen cases and pencil-cases at his home in Waterbury, which he had stolen from the mails. We also learn that Mr. BRYAN put old and defaced postage stamps upon letters mailed in the mail-car, and appropriated the good stamps on the letters to his own use. Also, further, that he has been in the practice of taking out of the mails and sending off to his friends magazines *en route* to the subscribers. Many articles have been taken, but the aggregate value of them all is not large. Among the articles taken was a set of sleeve-buttons worth about $12, sent by a young gentleman in this city to a young lady living on the Housatonic Road. Mr. BRYAN was taken before United States Commissioner INGERSOLL on Saturday, and gave bonds to the amount of $1,500 for his appearance to-morrow to undergo an examination. Mr. BRYAN, we understand, was not a permanent agent upon any one route, but acted as a relief agent for the other agents when they were off duty.

Horrible Murder by Negroes in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Oct. 3.

On Monday night, the 24th ult., as we learn by passengers down by the *Idaho*, a most brutal murder was committed on Sicily Island, in Catahoula Parish, in this State, upon the person of Mr. JOHN PENNISTON, son of Dr. T. J. PENNISTON, of that place. Young PENNISTON kept near his father's residence a neighborhood store, in a room adjoining which he slept. Three negroes—George, Jackson and ANDERSON—formerly the property of a neighbor on an adjoining plantation, conceived the idea of raising money and goods by murdering him and robbing his store. Knocking at his house, they armed themselves with an ax, doing-shot and knives, and at about 9 o'clock at night, they repaired to the store. They found him reading. Concealing their weapons they bargained for a jug of molasses. As Mr. PENNISTON stooped down to draw it, one of them struck him on the back of the head with the ax, which knocked him senseless to the floor. The blows with the ax were repeated on his face and head. They cut his throat from ear to ear and stabbed him seven times, inflicting as many wounds. They then proceeded to rob the store of the money and a large lot of dry goods, shoes, &c. Young PENNISTON'S body was discovered next morning by his father. Circumstances soon pointed out the guilty parties, and a posse of citizens proceeded to their quarters, where they found the bloody ax, knives and clothes of the murderers, together with the money and stolen goods. Upon their arrest they made a full confession of their guilt, giving the above account of the affair. The ringleader, ANDERSON, made his escape in the night and is now at large. The other two were sent to the jail by the Justice for trial before the District Court.

Dr. PENNISTON is one of the most respectable, intelligent and worthy gentlemen in the State, and his son, the victim of this brutal affair, was an amiable, kind-hearted young man. Even his murderers, on the trial, bore witness to his worth, saying that they had known him from childhood up, and that money and property were the incentives to the deed.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Capt. COLESBERRY, of the United States revenue cutter *Nansemond*, at Savannah, Ga., reports that on passing the lower front of Warsaw Sound, on Tuesday, 1st inst., he discovered three colored men on the island signalling to the cutter. He sent a boat ashore, and found that they claimed to have belonged to the sloop *Eagle*, and had been cast ashore three days before, having been without food or drink during that time, the sloop having been previously caught in a gale and gone to pieces. The cutter brought the men to Savannah, one of them being the Captain—the others sailors.

A boiler in a keg and stave factory at Cameron, West Va., exploded on the 4th inst., and although about thirty men and boys were engaged at work, very fortunately only three were injured. The engineer was severely scalded about the face and body. An old gitman, Mr. WILLIARD and his grandchild were sitting in the engine-room at the time. Mr. WILLIARD was badly scalded, and his arm was broken; the child was severely scalded and cut about the head. Both boilers were carried some distance, through the front of the engine-room, making a complete wreck of it.

A proposition was before the merchants of St. Louis, on the 4th inst., to abolish the present system of giving three days' grace in the payment of cash sales made on 'Change, and substituting payment on delivery, or return of property. The proposition will, it is said, be adopted when it comes before the Exchange in regular form. The desire for a change is brought about from losses resulting from the recent failures of LAMB & BUINLAN and SHAWHAN & Co.

Gen. BURTON recently referred to Gov. ORR some complaints made by colored residents of Columbia, S. C., with reference to the treatment of colored prisoners in the South Carolina Penitentiary. Gov. ORR replies in a long letter, in which he defends the officers of the prison, saying that the punishment has not only been of the mildest type for ordinary offences, but that they have had occasion very seldom to resort to any correction.

A portion of the new St. James Hotel, in Boston, consisting of a square of about twenty feet from the roof to the basement, comprising seven stories, fell through to the cellar, on Sunday morning, 6th inst. It is supposed that the fall was caused by the drainage of an acre of roof being directed to one point where it undermined the foundations. The damage is estimated at from $5,000 to $8,000.

Senator SUMNER has started on his Western tour. He has some twenty or thirty engagements in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and other States, and will be absent until about the middle of next month. His lecture is entitled, "Are we a Nation?" It is said to be an elaborate exposition of the Federal theory as distinguished from the State rights interpretation of the Constitution.

On the 30th ult. the old family residence of the CHICHESTERS, in Fairfax County, Virginia, known as Mount Wellington, was destroyed by fire. The estate is now the property of Mrs. F. D. LEMOINE, and is one of the oldest and best known in Virginia. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark falling on the roof, and it spread so rapidly that nothing was saved from the building.

A series of depredations has been made on the United States Arsenal in St. Louis, Mo., for some time past, in the way of stealing pistols, ammunition, clothing, and all kinds of small articles. Several men, some of them connected with the Arsenal, have been arrested, and a considerable portion of the property recovered.

A Republican paper in Nashville, Tenn., announces that some unknown friends of Gov. BROWNLOW in East and Middle Tennessee have ordered two elegant suits of clothes to be made for him, at the house of a leading firm of merchant tailors in Knoxville.

There were 6,436 hogsheads and tubs of tobacco inspected in Lynchburgh, Va., from Oct. 1, 1866, to Oct. 1, 1867. There were inspected from the 1st of October, 1865, to 1st of October, 1866, 3,877 hogsheads.

A fire occurred last week in the store of ELIJAH M. BEERS, of New-Fairfield, Conn., by which all the town records and other papers were destroyed It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

There are seven persons connected with the Sheriff's Office of Augusta County, Va., all but two of whom have lost either a leg or an arm.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Paris journalist writes as follows concerning Baron HAUSSMANN and his *otium cum dignitate*: "The Prefect of the Seine is now in his estate near the Gironde, a river whose course, strange to say, he has not yet thought of changing so as to bring it to Paris. Happy official, to be able to taste the luxuriant repose of HORACE'S dares *mediocribus esse poetis*! Every year the Baron himself superintends his vintages, dividing his attention between the various cantons of whose soil he is master; content with little, he goes on shooting excursions from one to another of his charming castles, which are situated anywhere but in the clouds. So much for Autumn. In Summer it is at Nice, in the cool shade of his delicious Italian villa, or in his half country, half Parisian house at Longchamps, that M. HAUSSMANN forgets the fatigues of greatness and the stings of envious tongues. Like all the great wine-growers, he is an epicure; the finest wines of Bordeaux find their way to his cellars, a *buen retiro*, which, as an amateur and a connoisseur, he does not disdain to honor with his care and his presence."

The new principle of Mount Cenis Railway is thus briefly explained to those who are not scientific and not initiated already into the mystery: The new principle, like all other great ones, is simple. A centre rail, like a stair banister, is placed on strong supports fourteen inches above the other rails. The engine is provided with four horizontally placed wheels, which are connected with the cylinders, and may be made to "bite" the centre rail. These wheels are clear on level ground, but when an ascent or descent is reached they are screwed down and catch the centre rail, and off the locomotive goes, up or down a plain sloped like a house roof. By the end of this month (September) passenger trains will be climbing the Alps every day and looking down on the world from a height of nearly seven thousand feet. Meantime the tunnelers are busy boring the mountain below, and quiet people who visit Italy will, ere long, have the alternative of an aerial or subterranean route thereto.

The story runs, or at least did run, that the idea of calling Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON III., arose out of the error of a telegraph clerk. "In the course of its preparations for constituting the Empire, the Home Office wished the country to take up a word which should be as intermediate between President and Emperor, so the Minister determined to order that France should suddenly burst into the cry of '*Vive Napoleon!*' and he wrote, they say, the following order: '*Que le mot d'ordre soit vive Napoleon!!!*' The clerk mistook the notes of admiration for Roman numerals, and in a few hours the forty thousand communes of France had cried out so obediently for NAPOLEON III. that the Government was obliged to adopt the clerk's blunder; and LOUIS NAPOLEON, with ready audacity, hit upon the device of calling BONAPARTE'S son NAPOLEON II." That is the story.

A newspaper correspondent at Homburg says: "The orange trees won some years ago from the Duke of Nassau are going into winter quarters, and everything betokens the end of the season. The proprietors of the gaming-tables have rejected the propositions made by the Prussian Government, and have appointed a commission of their own to make counter propositions; the general opinion is that the tables will remain open for ten years longer, and in that case gamblers will not be driven to Nauheim, which, though North of the Main, still flies the red and white standard. The bank has had a bad time of it the last few days; among the winners is a Maltese, who purveyed for the British troops during the Crimean war with great success. In his first day's play he carried off £12,000, and the proprietors are alarmed by the piles of notes which he flings on the table.

"A rumor was current yesterday," says the *Italia* of Naples of Sept. 19, "that Saint Januarius would not this year perform his accustomed miracle, in consequence of the heretics and excommunicated persons who are at the present moment forming impious plots against the Holy Father. The Saint would not, however, inflict such an affront on his native city for the few hair-brained men who are now committing, Heaven knows what sacrilege. This morning, indeed, Saint, Januarius rose earlier than usual, and at half-past nine the blessed blood was in a state of liquefaction in the miraculous phials. A cannon shot announced to the twelve quarters of Naples that Saint Januarius has performed the miracle promptly, and immediately all the graves of the Lazzaroni in and around Naples."

M. MASSE publishes in the *Presse* a long letter addressed to M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, Minister of Commerce, in which, among other things, he makes a rather curious estimate of the private fortunes of the principal members of the Directors of the Credit Mobilier and Immobiliere Companies. Thus, according to M. MIRES, MM. PEREIRE possess 120,000,000 of francs; the Duke DE GALLIERA 80,000,000; Baron SELLIERE 60,000,000; M. MALLET 30,000,000; MM. CIBIEL, RODRIGUS and BISCHOFFSHEIM 20,000,000 each. The writer adds that the difficulties of those financial companies might be settled by the directors alone if they would only empioy their own property.

Another vexed question has arisen in Europe, —when was Lord BROUGHAM born? Sept. 19 was his birth-day; but neither the venerable Lord nor any one of his family knows what age he attained that day. The Peerages say he was born on the 19th of September, 1778; the Biographical Dictionaries, on the same day in 1779; so that he is either eighty-eight or eighty-nine. The question is trivial enough in itself; but when we consider what an inexhaustible theme of discussion it will afford to future biographers, we are constrained to hope it may be definitely settled within the life-time of the noble Lord.

It is announced on high authority, says a Paris letter, that a new mode of dressing chignons is to be introduced in the Winter. Instead of being smooth, or plaited in broad bands, they are to be ornamented with a lot of tresses which are to dance with every move of the head. The new chignon, it appears, is to be called a "Bismarck." Moreover a new head-dress has been invented to surmount the chignon. It is a sort of boy's cap with a large peak to it, a gold band round it, and gold knob on the top. It is also called a "Bismarck!"

The British Association has issued two sections of their map of the moon, on a scale of 200 inches to the moon's diameter, comprehending two areas of twenty-five superficial degrees in each, which are equal to 17,689 square miles in the two. On these sections the plains, craters, mountains, valleys and other objects are laid down.

Some seditious placards in manuscript relative to the dearness of bread have been lately, the *Presse* states, posted up by night in various quarters of Paris. The Police have torn down several of them.

DAYDEN'S residence in Fetter-lane has been sold at auction. A portion of the premises escaped the great fire of London.

A clergyman writes to the London *Times* that having advertised for a governess, he had 250 applicants for the situation.

Philosopher TUPPER is to receive a testimonial "in acknowledgement of his services to literature and religion."

A gentleman who will not allow his name to be made public, has given £5,000 to the Bishop of London's Fund.

La Liberte announces that a system of city railroads will shortly be inaugurated in Paris. A double track will be laid on all the boulevards.

About 1,500 passengers daily have been traveling lately by steamer between Newhaven and Dieppe.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN AND SHANDLEY, JUSTICES.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PROCEEDING.

Officer MARKS, of the Court Squad, arrested J. R. CARRARAS, a Spaniard, at his place of business, No. 74 Pine-street, on a charge of false pretences preferred by WM. R. THURSTON, JR., of the firm of T. B. MERRICK & Co., of No. 70 William-street. The complainant states that on the 13th of last May the prisoner represented himself as an agent for RAFFARTH, MAS & Co., of Havana, saying he had been directed to purchase a quantity of gum arabic for that firm, who were doing a large business. The accused expressed a desire to purchase $693 worth of the gum, and would pay for the same on delivery. The sale was accordingly made, but no payment has as yet been made, the collector not being able to find him, and Mr. THURSTON charges that the several representations made by the accused are false. The magistrate held the prisoner to bail for examination.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Detective EUSTACE arrested an Englishman named EDWIN BOLISTO, who has been leading a fast life, and arraigned him before the magistrate on a charge of having taken possession of $590 belonging to Mrs. LEWIS, of No. 35 West Thirtieth-street. The complainant had $1,500 in a trunk in her room and the prisoner knew it, and, as he boarded in the same house, had easy access to the room. As Mrs. LEWIS missed the money she caused BOLISTO'S arrest, who, it is alleged, invested a salary of $18 per week, as clerk, and proposed to start a faro-bank a few days ago. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT HOMICIDE.

MICHAEL NEVILLE, of No. 32 Hester-street, stopped on the corner of Canal-street and Bowery, on Tuesday night, to speak to Sergeant WALSH, of the Sixth Ward. Soon after JAMES SULLIVAN appeared and dared NEVILLE to an encounter, which the latter declined. SULLIVAN then drew a revolver and was only prevented from using it by his arrest by Officer BENSON, of the Sixth Precinct, who saw the occurrence. The prisoner, being arraigned before the Court, was held for trial. The trouble arose from an old quarrel.

AN ALLEGED ROBBERY.

On the 1st inst., WM. J. BAKER, *alias* A. F. Baker, called on Messrs. FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, at No. 80 South-street, and purchased five bales of duck, valued at $262, ordering the goods to be sent to the store of HARWOOD & Co., at No. 5 Chatham-square. The carman delivered his load, and was met by BAKER, who gave him a check on the Corn Exchange Bank for the amount, purporting to have been signed by HARWOOD & Co. The check was ascertained to be a forgery. Yesterday morning the carman of the defrauded firm went to the wharf of the Hartford steamer, at Peck-slip, and saw the bales delivered by him in Chatham-square, and so informed the firm. Mr. BAYLIS called at the wharf, identified the property, and notified Officer KELLY, of the Second Precinct, who kept watch for the person applying for the goods, and finally succeeded in arresting the accused, BAKER, and an alleged confederate, giving the name of E. N. HILLS. When arraigned before the magistrate, BAKER was held for trial on the charge of forgery. HILLS was arraigned on a charge of aiding BAKER in obtaining $600 worth of block tin from LUCIUS HART & Co., of No. 6 Burling-slip, on the 23d ult., by means of false pretences and a bogus check. He was discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

On the complaint of Mrs. LORETTO DEVOE, of No. 107 Waverley-place, it is stated that on the afternoon of the 8th inst., a man who, upon being arrested, gave the name of SAMUEL BROWN, stole from her residence two cloth coats, a pair of pants and a vest, all valued at $100. Mrs. DEVOE had not noticed the entrance of the thief, but she saw him in the act of leaving the house through the front basement door with the property under his arm. She raised an alarm, when BROWN threw the clothing down and ran off up the street, but was caught by Officer REEVES, of the Ninth Precinct. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions a charge of grand larceny.

CONVICTED BY POSSESSION.

WILLIAM A. HATHAWAY, No. 45 Grand-street, made an affidavit charging that JOHANNA BLUMER had stolen from him a coat valued at $15, in the pocket of which, at the time of the larceny, were $50 in greenbacks. The prisoner, who is a laundress, 23 years of age, residing at No. 842 West Sixteenth-street, denied her guilt, and stated that she had picked up the coat in the street. This story was not corroborated, and she was committed in default of bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

AN ADVENTURE AT DOBBS' FERRY.

LAWRENCE EARLY, a resident of Dutchess County, came into Court with the story of his mishaps. He states that Saturday night, at Dobbs' Ferry, he was set upon by a gang of rowdies, who appear to have been led by an Amazon, MARY GALLAGHER, who, according to the narrative of EARLY, demanded his money, threatening his life. Yielding to her persuasion he gave his money, amounting to $60. EARLY, however, followed her to the City, and had her arrested in Third-avenue by Officer KNOX, of the Eighteenth Precinct, but none of the money was found upon her. A witness was found, however, who had seen it in her possession in Brooklyn. The crime having been committed in Dutchess County and the proof of possession obtained in Kings County, the magistrate held that he had no jurisdiction, and the officer removed his prisoner to Brooklyn for trial.

PROVIDED WITH QUARTERS.

ROSANNA FLYNN, brought into Court on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, was sent to the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, the sentence requiring that she should find bail in the sum of $400 for good behavoir or go thither.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART1.

Held by Ingraham, J.

No civil calendar. The criminal cases will be taken up in the Oyer and Terminer.

Part II.—Held by Smith, J.

Nos.	
1210—Penrose vs. Whippl.	1746—Metz, &c., vs. Roach.
1476—Lima vs. Waugh.	694—Venolst vs. Pinckney.
1800—Herbert vs Gran.	1034—Westervelt vs. The Hermetical Barrel Co.
1698—Osgood vs. Marx.	548—Carpenter vs. Jandon.
1636—Weeks vs. Goelz.	764—Carpenter vs. Gibson.
1146—Mech. National Bank vs. Battle.	626—Kane vs. Sullivan.
1092—Applegate vs. Bisenberg.	572 Mitchell vs. Schenck.
1808—Ebel vs. Saward.	342—Corwin vs. Field.
118—Lamson vs. Kuse.	320 Cronin vs. Kipid.
1110—Van Nostrand vs. Keese.	870—Bryan vs. Duryee.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	
3094—Stoepel vs. Lorentz et al.	3462—Voorhies vs. Brigham.
3420—Berry vs. Goldstein.	3454—Potts vs. Ludlow.
3422—Zogbaum vs. Anrich.	3446—Morris vs. Oliver.
3426—Carman vs. Barday.	3448—Hooker vs. Hoffman.
3436—Coakley vs. Chamberlain.	3450—Mallan vs. Lynch.
3438—Hopkins vs. The Mayor, &c.	3460—Drew vs. Wentzfelder.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greer.	3456—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
	3456—Kelly vs. Brooke.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned to Oct. 15.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	
683—Wehle vs. Land.	781—Flugel vs. Froelich.
772—Brinsenhoefer vs. Stewart.	762—Warner vs. Jewett.
773—Lapaugh vs. Wilson.	783—Parker vs. Washington Ice Company.
774—Hain vs. Fouchnanger.	784—Naylor vs. Johnson.
775—Andrew vs. Crawford.	785—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.
726—Mandell vs. Green.	786—Levy vs. The International Telegraph Co.
777—Shaw vs. Moffatt.	
778—Frisbee vs. Turner.	
780—Tulford vs. Smith.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	
15—Miller vs. Smith.	—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
17—Wilson vs. Welf.	—Martin vs. Walsh.
21—Schroeder vs. Babbitt.	—Bloomer vs. Slagbt.
25—Egner vs. Mosse.	34—Block vs. Koehler.
—Day vs. Gifford.	35—Harlow vs. Hall.
—Greiner vs. Mox.	36—Goodfriend vs. Greilheimer.
—McDermott vs. Onsick.	38½—Youngiove vs. Int. Ocean L. Co.
—Kupper vs. Shepherd.	37—Hughs vs. Spratt.
29—Moss vs. Curtis.	38—Townsend vs. Caffrey.
—Church vs. Wilson.	
—Schultz vs. Ferguson.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.	
15—Peck vs. Hosshaw.	162—Same vs. Same.
61—Roos vs. Weinschenck.	163—Same vs. Same.
86—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Insalls.	106—Brandstaeca vs. Brannigan.
106—Bowen vs. Chase.	122—Kent vs. Williamson.
101—Same vs. Same.	145—Valle vs. Carberg.

The call commences at No. 152. Roberts vs. Merritt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	
3221—Priestly vs. Churchill.	3236—Hogan vs. Green.
1976—Mathews vs. Spaulding.	3240—Rogers vs. Rockwell.
1427—Voorhies vs. Sprynger.	3391—Fosbanus vs. Moser et al.
3217—Sackett vs. Gromer.	3238—Jackson vs. Daily.
3291—Hofman vs. Cogan.	1307—Gabrin vs. Meyer.
3230—Wycoff vs. The McClintock and Cornwall Coal-screen Mining Co.	3317—Dobson vs. Elias et al.
	3350—Hatfield vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
	3221—De Young vs. Sparks.
	3223—Birdsall vs. Dorman.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	
3094—Stoepel vs. Lorentz et al.	3462—Voorhies vs. Brigham.
3420—Berry vs. Goldstein.	3454—Potts vs. Ludlow.
3422—Zogbaum vs. Anrich.	3446—Morris vs. Oliver.
3426—Carman vs. Barday.	3448—Hooker vs. Hoffman.
3436—Coakley vs. Chamberlain.	3450—Mallan vs. Lynch.
3438—Hopkins vs. The Mayor, &c.	3460—Drew vs. Wentzfelder.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greer.	3456—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
	3456—Kelly vs. Brooke.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.	
43—— vs. ——.	
Issues of law and fact.	
123—Gerard vs. Gerard.	168—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh.
169—Newhall vs. Decker.	178—Treadwell vs. Seabolt.
154—Butler vs. The heirs.	162—Gaston vs. Dorer.
158—The Sixth Avenue Railroad Co. vs. Molntyre.	165—Bently vs. Reilly, &c.
155—Noe vs. Sanderson.	166—Wolcott vs. Winslow et al.
157—Sackett vs. Havens.	169—Anderson vs. Wood.
156—Same vs. Same.	163—Ellery vs. McCarthy.
159—Noble vs. Kinzler et al.	170—Importers and Traders' Bank vs. Arnold.
160—Carson vs. Ball, &c.	171—Wagstaff vs. Sherman.
161—White et al. vs. Morganthau

but closed tamely and heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 138,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 42, closing at $1 42@$1 42½ for Mixed Western, afloat; $1 40@$1 41¼, closing at $1 40 for do., in store; and $1 37@$1 39 for unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in more demand and decidedly firmer; sales have been made, since our last, of 23,000 bushels, including Western at $1 65@$1 71½, chiefly at $1 65, last evening; and State at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Barley has been fairly active at advanced prices. Sales 13,000 bushels Canada West as $1 60@$1 67 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Oats have been quite active at much higher prices. The demand has been largely speculative. We quote new Western at 79c.@83c., closing at 81c.@83c., ℔ bushel; sales 225,000 bushels, part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1867: Eldons, Oswego, flour; William Barton, Buffalo, Barley; Leverette, Buffalo, wheat; John R. Noyes, Oswego, barley; Juna Holmes, Buffalo, corn; Urvilla, Buffalo, oats, &c.; H. Parkinson, Oswego, barley; E. Mather, Buffalo, wheat; E. T. Neal, Buffalo, wheat; L. L. Fink, Lockport, flour, &c.; Mellis Woodin, Buffalo, oats; Scaichard & Belton, Buffalo, barley; J. W. Tucker, Oswego, barley, &c.; Tom Hyer, Buffalo, wheat; Chas. C. Masticon, Oswego, corn; M. W. Pruyn, Buffalo, barley, &c.; Henry Brooks, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Robt. Dunlop, Buffalo, wheat; Susan M. Hayho, Buffalo, rye; S. Jones, Buffalo, oats and apples; J. H. Vedder, Buffalo, wheat; Goshawk, Buffalo, wheat; D. A. Brown, Buffalo, wheat and apples; P. O. B., Buffalo, wheat; B. J. Shoemaker, Buffalo, corn; C. Hart, Buffalo, oats and corn; Evelyn, Buffalo, corn; Grove M. Hall, Oswego, wheat; Elliott F. Sem, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Andrew Elliott, Buffalo, wheat; Chet Cole, Buffalo, corn; Carlon Church, Buffalo, wheat; Augusta, Buffalo, barley and apples; Fanny, Buffalo, wheat; John Magee, Oswego, wheat, &c.; J. L. Post, Buffalo, oats; A. C. Green, Phœnix, flour; John Le Valley, Buffalo, wheat; John Davis, Buffalo, rye; Martha Davidson, Albion, barley, &c.; Cassia, Buffalo, wheat; Maggie Sules, Buffalo, wheat; A. L. Griffin, Buffalo, wheat; E. R. Tanner, Montezuma, barley; T. P. St. John, Oswego, barley; Edward Esty, Buffalo, wheat; Albemarle, Buffalo, wheat; Lottie Candle, Buffalo, oats; H. Krapp, Buffalo, corn; Ithaca, Oswego, barley and flour; Sam. G. Barr, Oswego, barley; E. Monohan, Buffalo, wheat.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 7th says: "The receipts of Wheat in this city continue to improve perceptibly, footing up for the past week, by lake and rail, 968,924 bushels—larger than any previous week of this year's crop—or over $1,000,000 bushels from all sources, were we to add the amount brought in by farmers' teams. A comparison with the receipts of the previous week, (896,441,) shows an increase of 72,476 bushels, and 367,172 more than during the same period in 1866. Since Aug. 24, from which date the crop of 1867 will be reckoned, Milwaukee has handled nearly 4,000,000 bushels, as will be seen from the following table:

	Bushels.
For the week ending Aug. 31	198,929
For the week ending Sept. 7	385,418
For the week ending Sept. 14	607,530
For the week ending Sept. 21	756,640
For the week ending Sept. 28	896,448
For the week ending Oct. 5	968,924
Total to date	3,813,889

The receipts at Chicago for several weeks have fallen behind those of this city, and for the week ending Saturday were over 50,000 bushels less. The following is a daily record of the receipts at both points:

	Milwaukee.	Chicago.
Monday	144,468	156,431
Tuesday	140,557	151,262
Wednesday	149,980	151,252
Thursday	160,244	178,948
Friday	155,370	159,042
Saturday	164,896	131,091
Totals	968,925	919,936

Shipments thus far have nearly equalled the receipts, amounting for the week to 874,336 bushels. The accumulation therefore has been moderate, and to-day but 450,000 bushels remained in store in the city."

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand and firm at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 60c.@90c. ℔100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at full prices, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growings at 10c.@55c., and Foreign at 49c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 40c @45c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 45c.@60c. ℔ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@70c. ℔ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $3 ℔ thousand.

LUMBER—The local market has been inactive and prices have been depressed. Eastern Spruce has been quoted at $17@$19 ℔ thousand feet. The Albany *Argus* of this day says: "The trade in the district during the last week was moderate. Yesterday and to-day, however, there has been a good business done, with a prospect of increased activity. Prices continue unchanged. Notwithstanding the increased receipts by canal during the week, there has not been any addition to stock, the yards having been lightened by the shipment of previous sales. Common box lumber is scarce, and the tendency of prices is to a stronger market. Of clear lumber, the stock is more moderate than it has been for some time, and there is a fair prospect that we shall carry a light stock during the Fall. Coarse lumber is unchanged in price, and the market is rather quiet. The monthly lumber report of Chicago places the stock of lumber on hand on the 1st inst. at 292,000,000 feet. The receipts since then have carried these figures up to near upon 300,000,000 feet. Prices continue to rule steady.

The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Oct. 7 were:

	Feet.
Buffalo	4,124,300
Oswego	7,144,300
Total	11,268,600
Previous week	13,100,900
Decrease	1,832,300

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week in October were:

	Lumber, Shingles.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	8,388,700 1,113	....	1,144,500
1867	16,639,200 347	....	1,136,100

Of the lumber received, 11,483,600 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 5,155,600 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 8 were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	280,168,300	34,240	115,583	21,012,100
1867	295,079,600	21,693	50,200	26,534,000

Showing an increase in receipts of Lumber of near upon 59,000,000 feet. Freights are unchanged.

METALS—A light business has been reported in all the leading kinds. American Pig Iron has been in light supply and held rather more confidently. Tin has been held above the views of purchasers. Otherwise the market has been depressed. We quote: Ingot Copper at 25c.@26c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $44@$44 50; Scotch Pig, $41@$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℔ ton; Foreign Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½, gold; Galena Pig Lead, $9 45@$9 50, currency, ℔ 2240 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 25¾c.@26c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¾c.@27c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11½c. @11¾c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at previous prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@60c.; English Islands at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@59½c. ℔ gallon; Rosin, in bond, 40c.@60c. ℔ 280 lbs.; Crude do. at $4 90@$5; Resin at $3 75@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 87; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less request at uniform rates, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 62½c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 28@$1 31 ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in demand within a range of from $54@$62 ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—The market has been less active and less buoyant. The speculative and export demand has been confident, and prices have shown less firmness with some irregularity; yet the principal holders have not been eager sellers. We quote, at 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 14¾c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 32c.@36c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@51c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon. The receipts have averaged about 8,500 bbls. a day through the week ending to-day, making the aggregate receipts since Jan. 1, 1867, 947,600 bbls. The exports hence have been 371,362 gallons for the week, and 29,639,978 gallons since Jan. 1, 1867.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, lower and irregular to-day. Sales since our last 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 20@$23 50 for Western Mess, closing at $23 37, cash, and $20 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 12½c. @13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 16½c.@18c. for Hams ℔ lb.; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon is in slack request; 75 boxes long cut Hams sold at 15½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in less request and is heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@14¾c., and small lots at 14¾c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 105 bbls. Thorne Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams have been inactive. Butter is in fair request at 31c.@43c. for poor to choice State, and 24c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 6c.@ 16¾c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	35 @38
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	33 @35
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	33 @34
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	32 @35
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	31 @32
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	31 @32
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	35 @37
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	31 @33
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	31 @32
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @50
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime	27 @30
Chicago and Northwestern, firkins, good to prime	24 @28
Middle Ohio, firkins, good to prime	20 @23
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	15 @16½
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	14½@15½
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb	13 @13
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	6 @8

SEEDS—Have been in moderate demand including Clover at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2 70@$2 75; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 20, gold, and Timothy at $2 60@$2 90, ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been more active and quoted firm. Sales since our last, 1,540 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c. @13¾c., and 2,650 boxes Havana, part at 13¼c.@ 14¼c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand from 14¼c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c., the latter an extreme price; 85,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15¾c.; 61,000 lbs. Grease at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand; sales have been reported of 320 bbls., in bond, at from 35c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The market has been generally inactive. There has been some call for the finer grades of domestic, which have been in rather light supply and quoted firm. Other grades have been in slack request and decidedly heavy on accumulating supplies.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@52
½ and ¾ blood do	44@48
Common and ¼ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@52
Extra to XX do	46@48
½ and ¾ blood do	42@45
Common and ¼ do	42@44
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	41@43
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@45
Unwashed fleeces	33@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	30@29
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@31
Common fleece	20@22
Common fleece, burry	14@19
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@44
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	28@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@21
Unwashed fleece, burry, coarse	12@19
Pulled fine	32@40
Pulled medium	30@33
Pulled common	25@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	44@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@38
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	40@45
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—Room has been in less liberal supply, and quoted decidedly higher. Hence, the export movements have been restricted, though a fair business has been reported on the whole. There were 501 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included 800 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 95,000 bushels Wheat, part at 8d. by sail; 600 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s. ℔ tierce. For Glasgow, 37,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 10d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Danish bark, at 5s. 9d. for O.I. ℔ bbl., or 7s. for Wheat, ℔ quarter.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. Macy's

GRAND OPENING!

Having completed the new extension to our establishment, and thoroughly stocked it, we are prepared to say to many of our old and valued customers who were unable during the last season, on account of the crowd, to gain admittance to our counters, that we have an enlarged our departments, so that we have now ample room, and are enabled to offer every facility and convenience in buying.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.

We have a magnificent assortment in shades of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's to match all our colors in Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, &c., and we GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR THAT IS SOLD.

R. H. MACY,

Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.
No. 61 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.

Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c. &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No 728 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

Just received these favorite and celebrated gloves in all the new Fall shades; also Jouvin's kids, and every variety in gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—WILL open to-day a splendid assortment of India shawls at all prices, including some of the richest qualities ever offered in this market.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 877 Broadway. Pattern Bonnets, Millinery Goods of all kinds—20 per cent less than others sell for. Great bargains.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. MANSELL, (LATE MRS. LOWELLS, of Brooklyn,) wishes to inform her friends and the public generally that she has opened a new establishment at No. 260 Grand-st., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, where she intends to carry on the dress and cloak making, &c., and earnestly solicits their patronage, assuring them at the same time that nothing shall be wanting on her part to merit and retain the confidence placed in her for so many years past.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMERS AND PROPELLERS
FOR SALE.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 23 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 160 feet x 31 feet beam.

ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.

Also,

TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The lines of this Company, being nearly completed between the Cities of New-York and Buffalo, the offices along the route will be opened for business on or before the 15th inst., at a reduced tariff of rates, the basis upon the theory of paraphing, while it should be remunerative to the stockholders, must ultimately take the general level as to profits belonging to any legitimate business.

In connection with the above, and to secure which connection can be made, as our lines are extended to Chicago, St. Louis, and the commercial points South and West.

Through a business connection with the Franklin Company, our telegraphic communication, on opening to Buffalo, will be with Boston, Bangor, Portland, &c., East, and South and West, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, &c., and intermediate places.

By order of Executive Committee,
CHARLES E. PERRY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 86 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 722 Broadway, }
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 5th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-FIFTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel, and every description cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

NEW-YORK STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,

CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 16TH-ST.

This Hospital is now completed and will be open to the public on THURSDAY, 10th inst., through the day, and all persons interested in it are invited to examine it from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on that day. A sermon of a public character appropriate to the place and occasion, Distinguished gentlemen of the clerical and medical professions and others, will be present and participate.

FREE LIBRARY.—THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, Broadway, has recently been thoroughly rearranged, and is now open for readers. Many new works have been added, and the number of those most read considerably increased. The rooms are well lighted, and conveniently arranged for tables, seats, &c. Such changes have been made in the entrance as it is trusted will remove what may heretofore have been objectionable about it. This institution affords many advantages to apprentices and female operatives, as well as others. The terms are:

For apprentices, free.
For females employed by mechanics or tradesmen in their business, free.
For journeymen mechanics, teachers and pupils in schools, young men in the offices of lawyers, physicians, artists, &c., and other suitable persons, per annum, $2.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons holding unpaid claims against William H. Hardenbrook, late of Jamaica, Queens county, L. I., are requested to send in statement of the respective amounts to Lighthouse Officer, Third District, No. 336 Canal-st., New-York City, before the 26th October, 1867.
Captain U. S. N., and Lighthouse Inspector
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1867. Third District.

ORNAMENTAL TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY TOPS.—Beautiful architectural design just arrived, from 2 to 6½ feet high. Sewer pipes and pottery ware in general. LONG ISLAND POTTERY. Depot No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

TOOTHACHE CURED INSTANTLY, with George Herrmann's Pearl Powder; applicable also to teething children. For sale by all druggists, at 50 cents per box. E. NEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO.'S No. 201 William-st., New-York.

FRENCH BAND SAW MACHINES AND Saws for sawing logs and reallting; also for light and heavy work. G. GUENTAL, No. 39 West 4th-st.

FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL,

Has opened his new Furniture and Carpet Warerooms at Nos. 686 and 688 8th-av., connecting with his old establishment, Nos. 267 to 271 36th-st., forming a complete arcade of the whole block, and offers for sale one of the largest and choicest assortments—all new styles—of Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Crossley manufacture, Bright's and Domestic super Three-ply and Power Loom Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths of all widths, Window-shades, &c. The Furniture department contains the largest assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits in this City. All manufactured under my strict supervision and guaranteed to the buyer.

My motto is: CASH AND SMALL PROFITS.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, and the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. E. BAUER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one tube containing four drawers).
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture,
No. 772 Broadway, New-York,
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.

AT NO. 660 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.—Storage for furniture, baggage, pianos, pictures, wines, &c., by the load or room. All goods taken on commission.
R. G. HARPER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks at 3d-av. and 104th and 105th sts.

2d. For laying crosswalks at the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.

3d. For paving with stone blocks Elizabeth-st., from Canal and to Grand sts.

4th. For paving with stone blocks 53d-st., from 6th to 7th avs.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

7th. For setting curb and gutter stones in 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.

8th. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks and resetting curb and gutter stones in 36th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

9th. For building sewers in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and in 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

10th. For paving with stone blocks 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 104th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. to 104th-st.; also, both sides of 105th-st., both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. and 105th-st.

2d. Both sides of Christopher-st. and Greenwich-av. and the easterly side of 6th-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.

3d. Both sides of Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand sts., and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Elizabeth-st.

4th. Both sides of 53d-st., from 6th to 7th av., and the westerly side of 8th-av., and the easterly side of 7th-av., to the extent of half the block from 53d-st.

5th. Both sides of 14th-st., from 2d to 3d av.

6th. Both sides of 56th-st., from 2d to 3d av.

7th. Both sides of 126th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.

8th. Both sides of 36th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

9th. Both sides of 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also both sides of 25th-st., between 7th and 10th sts.

10th. Both sides of 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.; also, both sides of Lexington-av., and the westerly side of 3d-av. and the easterly side of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block from 50th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
ISAAC SUTTHEIL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF EDWARD A. SUTTLE, Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Hot Air Registers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Orders also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF JOHN DELEVY, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, for an improvement in the method of forming plates for polychromatic printing for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Orders also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1867.

THE BOARD OF OFFICERS CONVENED by Special Orders, No. 400, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1867, of which Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. A., is President, "for the purpose of examining the various patterns of knapsacks and accouterments that may be submitted to, and to report, recommending for adoption by the Army, of the best pattern in their judgment," will be in session on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October, 1867, at the office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Parties desiring to submit models for examination may do so in person or by agent at the time and place above mentioned.
J. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain 4th Artillery, Brevet Major, U. S. A.,
Recorder of the Board.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th day of October, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the city and County of New-York on the 4th day of November, 1867.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 100 petit jurors for Supreme Court, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors for Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors for Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of HENRY F. DEVOE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY F. DEVOE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated NEW-YORK, 16th day of September, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—AVISO AL PUBLICO.—La espresada iglesia celebra su culto en español todos los domingos á las once y media de la mañana, en el templo situado en la calle 22, al Oeste, entre las avenidas 6a y 7a: predicando el sermon el Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chile.

Lo que se participa al publico, invitándolo afectuosamente. Los asientos son gratis.

THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 11½ in Spanish, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½, in English, in the Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Seats free.
HENRY C. RILEY, Rector.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid"—and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York, mantels put up in the country. Call this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOR SEVERAL first-class cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses and chambermaids, experienced children's nurses, seamstresses, laundresses and servants of all work, whose references are of the most unexceptionable character, to the first families. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (opposite City Hall,) Brooklyn, E. D. Many of those servants want country situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, of agreeable and accommodating habits, a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or make herself otherwise useful; good references from last employer. Address J. A. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, or call at south corner 3d and Willow sts., Hoboken, over stores.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and daughter; the mother as good plain cook in a private family; the girl, 14 years old, understands waiting, or would take care of a baby; good references. Call or address Mrs. KEHOE, No. 165 Ludlow-st., between Houston and Stanton, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged Protestant woman as infant's nurse; is competent to take full charge and bring up by hand if required; has had many years' experience in the care of children; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen till suited at No. 288 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of taking any capacity in a private house, or would do the chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 14th-st., and 7th-av., 2d floor, front. Wages no object up front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation with a kind and gentleman who have no children, so that she can have her little girl with her; she is 10 years old, and is a smart child that would be made useful in a gentleman's house. Call, for two days, at No. 227 West 13th-st., rear house, top floor, Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a private family, where a French cook is required; understands the business thoroughly; can serve up large dinners and suppers; can make all kinds of family bread, cake and breakfast cakes; first-class references. Call at or send to No. 243 East 51st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; also a good laundress; has no objections to do the housework of a small family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer, No. 6 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who thoroughly understands her business as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has City reference from last place. Call at No. 139 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; is a good dressmaker; makes children's clothes and does all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady or take care of a growing child; the best of reference as to capability. Apply at No. 110 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the hairdresser's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; she is an excellent maker of bread, cakes, soups, jellies and pastries; has first-class reference from best City families. Can be addressed or seen for a few days at No. 64

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEG'S DIVERSION and THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Messrs. J. Gilbert, B. T. Baggod, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmonds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FRENCH SPY. Characters by Mr. J. W. Albaugh, Mlle. Marie Zoe, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PIZARRO; OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA. Edwin Forrest as Rolla.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Rossini's Grand Opera OTHELLO. Max Maretzek, Director.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. Theodore Thomas, Conductor, assisted by Mr. Leopold De Meyer, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Signor Randolfi, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. H. Ooby.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
14th-st., near 8th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

BUNYAN HALL,
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Cable dispatch from Florence announces that a rumor is current that MENOTTI GARIBALDI, one of the agitator's sons, had been arrested by the Italian Government. MENOTTI GARIBALDI was said to have been actively engaged in prosecuting his father's plans, and his arrest, if effected, will be a heavy blow to the hopes of the party of action.

In the session of the Bavarian Diet, Tuesday, Prince HOHENLOHE, the Chief Minister of the Cabinet, made a speech in which he discussed the subject of German unity, and said that the policy of Bavaria was to seek union with the North German States and an alliance with Austria.

Manifestations of ill feeling on the part of the Irish in the north of England and Ireland have created great alarm. The Government is taking precautionary measures to prevent any serious outbreak.

The Newmarket October Race Meeting commenced Monday. The two events of the day, the races for the Cesarewitch and the Royal Stakes, were won respectively by *Julius* and *Palmer*.

Dispatches from China, *via* London, set forth that up to Sept. 14 67,000,000 pounds of the new crop of tea had been shipped. The destruction of property at Hong Kong by the late typhoon was very great. The American schooner *Eagle* was sunk during the prevalence of the gale.

GENERAL.

Our Central and South America correspondence, forwarded by way of Panama, was received yesterday. The health of the Isthmus was good. No news had been received from Bogota, and fears were entertained that a revolutionary outbreak had again cut off the means of communication by the Magdalena River. An insurrection had occurred in the Province of Arequipa, in Peru, and an attempt had been made to overthrow the Presidency. The rebels, however, had been overpowered by Gen. PRADO's troops. Accounts published in Buenos Ayres newspapers set forth that the Paraguayan forces had fought a battle and been defeated. The Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador intelligence is unimportant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. He declares that the recent course of the Republican Party has been such as to destroy his confidence in it. He thinks it has shown great incompetency in dealing with the questions of finance and taxation, and denounces the tariff as nothing more than legalized robbery. He says that unless these evils are corrected the overburdened taxpayers will have some semblance of reason in declaring in favor of repudiation. Believing that the Democratic Party proposes a remedy for the national troubles, he consents to be its candidate for Governor.

On the route from Boston to Albany yesterday, Gen. SHERIDAN was the recipient of many ovations, and a peculiarly hearty welcome was extended to himself and staff at Worcester and at Springfield. At Chatham Four Corners Gen. SICKLES joined the party. At Albany speeches were made by Gov. FENTON and Gens. SHERIDAN and SICKLES.

Hon. N. G. FOSTER, of Madison, Morgan County, Ga., has been selected by Gen. POPE as Military Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, *vice* Hon. AUGUSTUS REESE, suspended for refusing to obey Gen. POPE's order.

LOCAL.

The Citizens' Association have addressed a letter to the Board of Supervisors regarding the building of the new County Court-house. The letter shows that the original estimate placed the entire cost of the building at $150,000. It has already cost $4,161,826, appropriations and interest. To this is to be added $217,000, which the City has paid for rent of offices since the time set for the finishing of the Court-house. The corner-stone was laid Dec. 27, 1861, at which time it was expected that the building would be completed in a year. The Association say that if "the Court-house should be furnished after the same extravagant manner that prevails in furnishing armories and drill-rooms, under the supervision of your Board, the probability is that the ultimate cost of the building will amount to over six millions of dollars."

The trial of an interesting case was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., before Judge WELLES and a jury. It is entitled CHRISTINA FILLO, Executrix, &c., *vs.* THOMAS J. JONES, and was brought, under the statute of 1847, to recover the sum of $5,000 damages sustained in consequence of the death of JOHN FILLO, husband of the plaintiff, who was burned at the fire in the defendants' fireworks establishment, No. 16 Johnstreet, on the 25th of August, 1866. He died six days after. One of the important questions involved in this trial is whether the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

JAMES GILMARTIN has brought an action against the City in which he claims $20,000 damages for injuries which resulted in the death of his daughter, ELLEN, six months after, and which were caused by a telegraph pole falling upon her at the corner of Broadway and Murray-street, on the 27th of June, 1865. Some men were engaged in taking down the flagstaff in City Hall Park, near Broadway, when the end of it struck a telegraph wire, and thus the pole to which it was attached was brought down on the young woman. The case was tried yesterday, and a verdict will be rendered this morning.

The Democrats held a jollification meeting at the Tammany Headquarters on Thirteenth-street last evening, the occasion being the reception of the news from Ohio and Pennsylvania. E. B. HART presided and speeches were made by Mayor HOFFMAN, S. G. TILDEN, A. OAKEY HALL, Mr. COLLINS and Hon. J. RODGERS, of New-Jersey.

The Callicott case was before the United States District Court in Brooklyn yesterday. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and on their application the cause was removed from the District Court to the next term of the Circuit Court, which meets in November, when it will probably be tried.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration announced for yesterday was adjourned in the absence of a quorum. The number of emigrants who arrived at this port since the 2d is 3,504. The Board of Emigration has now in bank, in money, $182,268 04, and in Government securities, $810,000.

Six seizures were made yesterday by the officers of Internal Revenue—a lot of 12 barrels of whisky, one of 20 barrels of highwines, a tobacco factory, 22 barrels tobacco, 5 more barrels tobacco, and a lot of cigars, 6,800 in number.

The Chief-Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department has addressed a circular to the members of the Department, reminding them that during the approaching cold weather increased vigilance will be expected from them.

The case of the United States *vs.* The Kentucky Bourbon Company came up yesterday for examination before Commissioner WHITE, but owing to the absence of two of the counsel for the accused, the matter was adjourned until Monday next.

An inquest was held in Brooklyn yesterday on the body of WM. HARRISON, who was recently run over by a Fulton-avenue car at night. A verdict exonerating the driver and conductor was rendered.

The Board of Audit met yesterday and heard the claims of newspaper proprietors who had bills against the City and County for official advertising. Other newspaper cases will be considered to-day.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding, in the case of HELEN JOSEPHINE LAWLOR *vs.* FRANK LAWLOR.

MRS. PHILIP GROESBECK was shot in the public street at Maspeth, L. I., Tuesday night, while walking with her husband. Her assailant escaped. Her injuries are not serious.

BENJAMIN WOOD and MICHAEL TUOMEY were nominated for State Senators by the Mozart Hall Democratic Convention last night.

During the week ending yesterday 3,504 emigrants arrived at this port, making the whole number of such arrivals during the present year 197,358.

Breadstuffs were decidedly dearer and fairly active yesterday, but closed heavily. The sudden rise in rates on ocean freight checked the export demand. Cotton was much lower, irregular and heavy, influenced by the fall in gold, and the less favorable foreign news. Provisions were less sought after, hog products closing heavily. Sugars were more freely purchased at full prices. Petroleum was in less request at less buoyant rates. A fair business was reported in the freight line, though engagements of grain were checked by the sharp advance in rates. There were five hundred and one vessels of all classes in port.

The Lesson of the Elections.

The Democrats are very naturally making the most of their victories. They evidently regard them as indications of the speedy return of their party to power. The exultation of their newspaper organs, if they mean anything, (which is always doubtful,) imply the strongest confidence in this result.

They are deceiving themselves—or trying to deceive others. The elections indicate no increase of public confidence in the Democratic Party, and no willingness on the part of the people to trust them again with power. They simply show a reaction against the extreme acts and measures of the Republican Party, and convey an admonition to the leaders of that party which will be salutary if it shall be heeded. For the last two years they have been forcing upon the party, issues and doctrines utterly alien to its principles and professions—and they would have been rebuked and repudiated long ago but for the danger likely to be thus incurred of reinstating the Democratic Party. When the war ended the people wanted a prompt restoration of the Union. But they did not want, and they would not have, a restoration of the rebels to power. Rather than that, they accepted the measures which were forced upon them by the Radical leaders. And the only reason why they seem now to have halted in their support, is because they have reached a point where it can be done without the risk of reinstating the rebels and the Democrats in their old supremacy.

The leadership of the Republican Party has grown arrogant and reckless. In the adoption of measures and the treatment of men it has been alike intemperate and relentless. The most extreme theories of the wildest and most impracticable theorizers have been forced upon the party as the basis of its creed; and the oldest, strongest and most devoted and efficient men of the party have been spurned and traduced, with reckless violence, if they failed or faltered in giving their assent.

The truth is the Republican Party grew too strong to be wise. It had so much faith in its position that it lost all prudence in defending it. It gained so much popular strength from the result of the war, that it felt itself invincible, and became presumptuous. All questions of policy were treated with contempt. Its leaders felt that any ticket they might nominate was sure of success, no matter what might be the character of the men, or the nature of the measures to which they were pledged. The first result of such a course is to make the party which adopts it corrupt,—and the next is to make it weak.

The Republican Party is admonished by the State elections that have just occurred, that they must reform their action in these respects. The people will not sanction the extreme courses which have been marked out for them. They have too much at stake in the peace, order and prosperity of the country, to put them all at hazard, for the profit of partisans or the pleasure of political theorists. No party can long retain power which seeks it solely for its selfish advantage.

There is danger, of course, that New-York may follow the example of Pennsylvania. In addition to the general causes to which we have referred, the Republican Party has to bear a good deal of odium from local and special reasons. The Legislature and the administration of the State canals have grown flagrantly and shamelessly corrupt, while the party has been responsible for both. The State Convention took proper ground on this subject, but, in the face of its resolutions, nominations have been made in various parts of the State which, if sustained by the party, will cost it thousands of votes. It is likely to lose strength from the Germans on account of the Excise Law. And it has ostentatiously rejected and repelled the support of a large body of its own members, who have protested from the beginning against the reckless action which was leading directly to these results.

By vigorous and resolute action, and greater prudence in the management of party interests, the Republicans may still remedy these evils and retain the State. We trust they will show themselves wise enough not to persist in errors which have already proved so calamitous, and which threaten still greater disasters in the future.

The Elections and the President.

The *Express* has the following as a special dispatch from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

A conference of leading Democratic politicians has been requested by the President, with the view (as is supposed and believed) to the formation of a new Cabinet. Mayor HOFFMAN and Gov. SEYMOUR, of your State, are expected to take a part in the Conference, having been written to for that purpose. The result of the elections yesterday has satisfied the Executive that *his hour for action upon the subject of a new Cabinet has arrived.*

It is not easy to see what the result of the elections has to do either with the President or his Cabinet. That result has not been brought about by anything done by either—nor is it a protest against anything which either has done.

If the Democratic Party chooses now to take the responsibility of the Administration, it may be well enough for the President to give them the Cabinet. But with the Civil Office Bill, and the Senate composed as it is and must be for some years to come, it is not easy to see how they have much to gain thereby.

Other dispatches indicate a much more moderate and sensible estimate by the President of the real meaning of the late elections. Instead of seeing in them any popular demand for the elevation of the Democratic Party to power, he is said to regard them as showing only an "evident reaction against extreme Radicalism in Pennsylvania, where it has been the most rampant and violent, and openly threatened revolution;" and to have expressed the hope that they "will have the effect to check the ultra-policy hitherto forced upon Congress by the crack of the Radical whip."

This is reasonable and just. The dispatch to the *Express* probably indicates the wishes, rather than the knowledge, of that journal and of those for whom it speaks.

The Problem of City Government.

The unsurmounted dangers and difficulties disclosed in the government of large cities, have justly awakened anxiety in the minds of all who comprehend them. In this State that anxiety has been much increased by the proposed action of the Convention now temporarily adjourned. It is believed that never before in any State of the Union, has the subject of municipal government been regarded as one of grave and leading importance, for treatment by a body called to revise the fundamental law. This fact at once illustrates the growing importance of the subject, and renders it less a matter of surprise that its real nature and difficulty are not readily comprehended. It is evident that neither the public mind nor the Convention, as a whole, has as yet appreciated that a new, large and serious problem, is presenting itself for solution.

The proposed action of the Convention, so far as its records will enable us to judge, proceeds on the theory of an old subject to be treated only by old remedies, quite regardless, apparently, of the real origin and nature of the new problem which the development of great cities now, for the first time, presents for solution. And not only this; it also ignores the significant fact that, in this State and elsewhere, the peculiar necessities of large cities have already extorted from legislative bodies new and peculiar agencies of government. What then shall be said of a proposed Constitutional provision which forbids the Legislature, for twenty years to come, resorting to any but the old agencies for the treatment of the grave difficulties which cannot fail in that period to arise in our growing cities? The experience of the last twenty years has worked such changes in this city, as have called for something like a revolution in its government, and have advanced the subject of municipal administration from a small, local question, to a serious problem of State solicitude. We propose to call public attention to this problem, and shall present some suggestions which we hope may aid its proper solution.

It is certainly unfortunate that it is almost impossible to separate the subject from exciting party issues. The dominant party in the State is under strong temptations to make its provisions for the government of this city tributary to partisan strength and strategy; and the party in majority in the city naturally enough distrusts every law proposed for the city as being prompted by partisan aims; and hence the difficulty of having any measures of city government judged upon their merits. The question of municipal government is not properly a party question, and the most serious defects of city administration grow out of the fact that it has been mainly treated as a question of politics, to be managed and controlled solely by party majorities. The main difficulties, both in the Convention and with the people, in the way of reform, are to be found in theories and prepossessions, all of which treat the subject as if the needs developed by vast numbers of human beings and vast amounts of property on small spaces, created new political rights on spheres of partisan activity, instead of merely creating fields for more intricate ministerial and administrative duties. The proposed action of the Convention, in this particular, fails to regard the most essential features of the evils it has to remove, and attempts to carry us by force back a quarter of a century, and to compel great Cities to be governed as our fathers governed small villages. It would be as wise and practicable to discard steam on our roads and lakes, or any other of the great modern labor-saving inventions. The difficulty of discussing the problem of city government is much greater by reason of the short period during which we have had a really great city to govern, and of the few persons who have carefully reflected upon it. A member from a sparsely settled town does not readily see why a village of five thousand inhabitants needs any other officers or regulations than his own town; the resident of this village is equally incredulous as to Buffalo, Rochester or Albany requiring any more complicated government than his sober little village; and the residents of those cities, in their turn, are slow to appreciate that methods of election and administration, which they find tolerably satisfactory, may be wholly inadequate in a city of a million of people. The fact is that the massing of men and property develops new questions, needs and dangers, and they must be solved according to their origin and nature, and not according to theories or practices adapted to more primitive and very different conditions. The people of a town apply for a village government because that of a town is found inadequate; the people of a village are forced to go under the more complicated administration of a city, for the reason that the wants and dangers of fifty thousand people living together in a small space are not the same as those of five thousand living in the same space; and where the fifty thousand have grown to a million, the problem of government has greatly changed, and new methods of selection and of administration have very likely become necessary. From one-half to one-third of the contents of our annual statutes are now devoted to the changes of government from towns to villages, and from villages to cities. And yet there is no general statute providing for either, and no system has been developed for the government of either. Much less has there been any thorough discussion of the true method of governing a great city. Most people look surprised if told that it cannot be governed like a small village, or altogether as a small city. They do not seem to perceive that the very fact that it has a city government at all, rather than a village or town government, is because there were different wants and fears and dangers to be met; nor do they consider that, as the city becomes larger, its dangers and necessities become more diverse and characteristic.

The most obvious causes of the differences are in great measure unrecognized. If a village is to elect trustees, what the trustees are needed for is known to all the villagers; they know the qualifications of every one for that office; they know for the most part for whom each voter votes; when the trustee is elected they watch his individual acts and pass judgment upon them. Hence officers are in the main elected in reference to character, and the better public opinion is a censor upon their official conduct.

In a village or city of the size of Utica, Albany or Rochester, to a limited extent the same is true; yet the public information of the merits of candidates is far less general; the knowledge of their individual action in office is much more limited; the machinery of official corruption comes in a measure into use; municipal politics begin to assume the characteristics of a large city; and there is little wholesome public supervision and actual knowledge of the individual delinquencies of officials.

When the city has grown to the size of New-York, not one voter in a thousand knows the candidate he is to vote for; the duties of office are so vast and complicated that public opinion takes little note of the defaults of any one officer; the spoils of place are so great that city politics become a trade; and competent and good men for offices, (such as are generally selected in small villages, and very frequently in small cities,) are rarely found in any official position; but the ring and the roughs fill offices with men who wink at their crimes, and debase every agency of municipal administration. It is madness not to take note of these essential and fearful elements of the problem. Utica may get on very well for many years, perhaps, under its law of last Winter, by which it is to elect its Commissioners of Police by ballot; but do the people of that place imagine that New-York can be kept in order by a Police Commission, the several members of which should be elected by ballot? It is no more possible than it would be for this city to be properly governed with no more ordinances, charter provisions, drainage, or stringent police or health regulations than is required for Utica.

Yet very many sensible people contend that the two places must be governed in precisely the same way—indeed, that there is a political obligation so to do. They have not reflected far enough upon this new problem to discover, what is the fact,—that great cities do not enlarge or diminish the political rights or duties of their citizens, but *only develop a great, complicated mass of ministerial details*, which require practical experience, business talent, long devotion and honesty for their proper performance. It will not be difficult to show that such results are not likely to be secured by the methods proposed by the Convention, nor by returning to the primitive arrangements devised long since for small country villages.

The Callicott Case.

Mr. CALLICOTT and those who were indicted with him for conspiring to defraud the Government, appeared yesterday before the Court by their several counsel and put in separate pleas of not guilty. The Government announced itself ready to try the case at the present term of the Court, but the defendants desired to have it tried before the Circuit Court; and this of necessity put the case over till November.

We think it was well that that course was taken. We can see the importance of a speedy trial of the case, but we also see the importance of the questions which may arise in it, and the possible importance of securing their determination by the Supreme Court, which, under our system, could not be obtained unless the cause was removed into the Circuit Court.

But it is certainly desirable for the public interests that the trial should be had as speedily as is consistent with the importance of the case, and we are sure that the community will be well pleased if November next shall see that public and thorough sifting of the merits of the case which will at least furnish better grounds for an accurate judgment about it than affidavits or *ex parte* statements.

Our Trade with China and Japan—Mr. Low's Report of the Prospect.

The testimony of Mr. Low on several points bearing upon the progress and the prospects of our commercial intercourse with China and Japan, is confirmatory of that which we have had through various other channels. There is the same danger in hastening the opening up of new Japanese ports, such as Osaca, that has been experienced at Shanghae and other Chinese ports. The merchants of Yokohama see with some degree of alarm the possibility, indeed, the certainty, of their commercial decadence, if the provisions of the late agreement between Japan and the Governments of the United States, England, Holland and France, relating to the establishment of new ports of entry, should be immediately carried into effect. The Ministers of the countries concerned, Mr. Low tells us, were preparing, when he was at Yokohama, to make a personal survey of the ground set aside for the uses of foreign commerce at Osaca.

Besides Osaca, another point on the west coast, it will be remembered, was designated in the latest covenant entered into as a foreign commercial depot, and we presume both will be occupied in conformity with the provisions of the treaty, unless the representations of the merchants who have invested their means at Yokohama should have weight. According to these representations, the foreign trade of Japan will not bear the diffusion involved in the establishment of new trading settlements at the rapid rate contemplated. There is no sure evidence that the aggregate foreign trade of Japan would be materially increased by creating at present a new port, while there is a certainty that the investments made by the merchants of Yokohama must be depreciated—for a time at least—to a most serious, if not ruinous extent.

Mr. Low does not say whether his observation and experience enable him to confirm the view taken by the Yokohama merchants as to what is for the real interests of foreign commerce. It may be to some extent a local and selfish view—one which in a country with which our commercial relations were surely established might be readily set aside. We must remember, however, that the conditions under which we occupy trading posts in Japan are altogether exceptional. If we had unrestricted intercourse with the entire country, as we have with European and other nations, the case would be altogether different. We should then be in a condition which would make it, comparatively, a matter of indifference whether Osaca was built up as a trading centre at the expense of Yokohama, or *vice versa*. But as it is, it may be well to consider how far that part of the late commercial agreement which contemplates an increase in the number of open ports can, at present, be carried into effect with advantage to our commerce.

If Mr. Low found opportunity to make himself acquainted with the condition of affairs at Shanghae, he would have been made aware of the state of commercial depression into which business has been thrown there from causes not dissimilar from those which the Yokohama merchants foresee, and are naturally eager to deprecate. The rapid opening of one Chinese port after another, on the Yangtaze River, has had a deplorable effect upon the trade of Shanghae. The opening of Hankow, which gives no promise of becoming a permanently available commercial centre, was followed by the gradual decadence of the trade which Shanghae for years enjoyed. Many of the greatest and most substantial houses have become either so discouraged as to give up the enterprises in which they had engaged, or have succumbed altogether under the divergence of their trade to other points.

The decadence of Shanghae, moreover, we are assured has not been followed by any commensurate accession to the prosperity of the new ports higher up the river. Many of the Shanghae merchants invested at Hankow, doubtless thinking to save some of their previous investment; but the opening of Hankow was followed by the establishment of other river ports, whereby the wholesale trade generally became entirely deranged. Imports at Hankow commanded scarcely any higher price than down the river at Shanghae, and at the interior ports the prices demanded for tea and other articles of export were far higher than they had ever been at Shanghae.

It is not, perhaps, easy to determine how this state of affairs can well be remedied by new treaty regulations. We are, of course, interested in a general way in getting business access to every trading post in Japan and China. But it would seem the part of wisdom to avoid, as far as possible, in any treaty stipulations we make, diverting the trade from central ports, where capital has been largely invested, by a capricious system of selection. Until both countries are freely opened up to our commerce, we may do more harm than good by multiplying trading posts where one comes into keen and damaging competition with the other, in the infancy of our new commercial relationship with the East. We have to remember that for the successful development of such enterprises as our great Pacific steamship line, and the permanent building up of our trade, it is important that commercial investments should be concentrated at a few convenient ports rather than dribbled out over a vast space of territory. This policy would create a necessity for railroads and telegraphs, connecting the great foreign depots on the coast with the producing districts of the interior. Of these railroads and telegraphs we should secure the control, and our commerce would expand in natural channels, and every new point opened up to trade would become a feeder of the other.

Mr. Low has evidently seen enough of the present and prospective results of our commercial enterprise in the East to impress him with its magnitude, and with the solid benefits that we may expect to reap from it. It does not need any extra nursing, or any special protection in the way of subsidies. The amount paid by Government for the Pacific mail service is a mere bagatelle. The line from San Francisco to Yokohama and Shanghae is already a splendid success. What is needed is that we should concentrate our thoughts and energies upon improving the ground we [illegible] tily over new ground, which we cannot at present occupy with advantage.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Robbery of the Overland Stage—Celebration of Mexican Independence—An Ice Cave—Escape of a Noted Smuggler—More Japanese Gymnasts—The Century Plant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.

The overland stage, which left Virginia City on the 6th for Austin, was stopped at Desert Wells Station, 16 miles from the former city, and robbed by three men. Their faces were concealed by masks, and they were armed with double-barreled shotguns. The robbers went to the station in the afternoon, and after a short struggle succeeded in overpowering the hostler and cook, who were the only persons round the station at the time. After tying the two men they stowed them away in a granary for safe keeping, and then placed themselves on the lookout for the stage. About 2 o'clock the stage drove up to the barn, when one of the robbers stepped out from his place of concealment, and, leveling his gun at the driver, told him to get down from his seat. When he came down the leader bound him hand and foot, while his companions kept their guns upon the passengers, eight in number, who were compelled to come out one at a time, and, in turn, all were securely tied with cords taken from bales of hay. They then proceeded to go through the passengers for their money, and, getting out the treasure box, split it open with an ax, but found, to their chagrin and disappointment, that it contained no money. They kept the stage at the station from 2 until 5:30, when they untied the hostler and compelled him to harness the horses to the stage, and placed the passengers, bound, inside. They then released the driver and told him to drive off. When the stage had gone they rebound the hostler and placed him back in his old quarters. Each robber then selected a horse from the stock of the Overland Company, and, taking the blankets from the beds of the boys, they strapped them on their horses in lieu of saddles, and took their departure. After the departure of the robbers the hostler managed to roll to where the cook was tying, and placed himself in such a position that the cook was soon able to gnaw off the rope which bound his hands. Both, of course, were soon free. None of the passengers were armed. The robbers left in the direction of the Truckee River, and it is supposed that they live in Virginia City.

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Yesterday the Mexican residents of this city held a celebration in honor of the independence of Mexico, signed at Chilpancingo fifty-seven years ago. In the evening a large meeting was held in Dashaway Hall. The declaration of the independence of Mexico was read and a great many patriotic speeches made. The Mexicans of California and Nevada have had a magnificent medal manufactured, to be by them presented to President JUAREZ. The medal is seven and a half inches in length, four and a half inches wide, and weighs two pounds. It is oval in shape, and on one side is a representation of JUAREZ bearing aloft the flag of the Republic and trampling beneath his feet the Imperial crown and sceptre. A group of officers and other people surround him, and hail him the deliverer of their country. The medal is profusely set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds interspersed through a wreath of laurel which surrounds it. It is surmounted by the figure of fame, with a scroll inscribed with the words "Republica Mexicano." It is said to be the most costly and superb medal ever wrought on this coast.

AN ICE CAVE.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that nearly all the ice used on this coast is obtained from a never-failing ice cave in the northern part of Oregon. This remarkable subterranean cavern, where the ice remains in a perfect state the year round, is situated on a stream known as the White Salmon, which empties into the Columbia River, on the Washington Territory side, about thirty miles below the Dalles. The entrance to this icy chamber is near the base of Mount Adams, which stands twenty miles from the Columbia, and whose melting snows constitute the waters of the White Salmon. The dimensions of this cave are vast, extending many miles under the snowy mountain, and the scenery inside is supremely grand. The ice is found in columns formed by water falling from above and congealing as it falls. These columns are cut out in blocks and conveyed on pack animals to the Columbia River, and from thence are shipped to all the markets on the coast.

ESCAPE OF A SMUGGLER.

Capt. SWANN, who since the seizure of the schooner *Sarah* for smuggling a large quantity of liquors, has been in the custody of the United States Marshal, made his escape last Wednesday. On the day in question he expressed a wish to go to his rooms to procure some clothing and other articles, and one of the deputies was sent with him. On the way, SWANN managed to evade the vigilance of his conductor and made his escape, and up to the present time he has succeeded in escaping rearrest. Subsequently to his flight he sent a note to the United States District-Attorney, stating that he would appear in due form at the time appointed for his trial.

DAN BRYANT

is playing "Shamus O'Brien" at the Opera House. He does not create much enthusiasm, and the general criticism is that his playing is a failure. He has utterly failed to create the slightest enthusiasm in his audiences. He is looked upon as a nice fellow, who can crack a good joke once in a while, but who possesses none of those qualities necessary to make a successful Irish comedian.

MORE JAPANESE GYMNASTS.

The *Colorado*, which arrived last Saturday, brought over another company of Japanese performers. It is said that they far excel any previous company in the wonderfulness of their tricks. The first performance takes place at the Metropolitan next Monday, and the public will be able to judge for themselves.

THE CENUTRY PLANT,

which for the last two or three months has kept the public mind on the *qui vive* by its supposed intention to blossom, has at last performed that interesting feat, and thousands visit it every day. It has already reached the height of its glory, and is beginning to show signs of decay. The height of the plant is thirty-eight feet.

DEATH OF AN OLD PIONEER.

The other day our citizens were startled by the announcement of the death of Capt. ROBERT J. VAN DEWATER, one of our oldest business men, and one long connected with the great enterprises of our city and the Pacific Coast. For some months past he had been in delicate health, but was not regarded as in a condition to cause any anxiety to his friends, and his sudden death took every one by surprise. Capt. VAN DEWATER was a native of the State of New-York, near Albany, born in 1810, and consequently was fifty-seven years of age. He was long engaged in the navigation of the Hudson River and the Great Lakes. In 1838 and 1834 he commanded the steamer *United States*, running on Lake Ontario, and he remained in the steamboat business until the outbreak of the Mexican War, in 1846. He then had large Government contracts for the transportation of army supplies, &c., and remained on the Mexican frontier and coast until the close of the war. In the early part of 1851 he arrived in California, coming out on the steamer *Pacific*, and acted as the agent for VANDERBILT's Ocean Steam Line. His business enterprises almost invariably insured success, and he left a large fortune as the result of his energy and foresight.

BOD.

Convention of Sunday-School Teachers at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The fourth annual Convention of the Provincial Sunday-school Teachers' Association is being held here. About 1,000 delegates are present. Among them are a number of Sunday-school Superintendents and distinguished clergymen from the United States. The proceedings are of a very interesting character. The Convention will be in session until Friday. About 5,000 children connected with various Sunday-schools in this city are to assemble in Queen's Park to-morrow, when appropriate addresses will be delivered by delegates.

The Reported Riot at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

In regard to the account of the assault on the *Gazette* office, telegraphed from here to New-York last night, this evening's *Times* says:

"The fact is one window was broken while several men were crowding up by the *Gazette* office to hear the news. No other damage was done and there was no indication of a riot so far as we have been able to learn. We were present on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets at the time, and though there was an enthusiastic crowd there was no disorder."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

There is good authority for the statement that President JOHNSON announced to-day that in view of the result of the elections yesterday, which he construes as an indorsement of his policy, he would soon make some necessary changes in his Cabinet. His remarks are understood to refer particularly to Secretary MCCULLOCH, whose portfolio will be given to some New-York Conservative. ERASTUS CORNINGS' name has been prominently mentioned in this connection. As a matter of course, the appointment of a New-York man to the Treasury will result in Secretary SEWARD's removal. For his place there are a thousand and one applicants; but it is known that JERRY BLACK or EX-Senator COWAN have the strongest claim. It is conceded that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are entitled to recognition, and they will undoubtedly receive it; but whether in accordance with these predictions, which are based on mere rumors and White House gossip or not, remains to be seen.

EX-Indian Commissioner BOGGS is being urged by the Western Democracy for the Secretaryship of the Interior Department. It is impossible at this writing to make any definite prediction regarding the Cabinet, save that changes will soon be made. It was intended that these changes should be delayed until after the New-York elections; but the result yesterday changed the programme, and the New-York Conservatives are willing that it should be carried out immediately. BOGGS' friends find material opposition from a strong party, also from Missouri, who are pushing Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR for the War Office.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN is still ignorant of the reason which caused the President to send for him, and has announced that he will leave here on his return to St. Louis next Friday if the President will allow him to do so.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The blunder made in the nineteenth paragraph of the President's proclamation of Aug. 20, 1866, it is understood, has led to important complications in official proceedings in the insurrectionary States. How far the recent amendatory proclamation will remedy the matter remains to be seen.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A dispatch received here from Philadelphia to-night announces that frauds have been discovered in the canvass of the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of that city, through which three thousand illegal Democratic votes were polled. The Republicans are quite jubilant over the discovery, and are anxiously waiting for its confirmation.

COLORED JURIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The colored juries in North Carolina impaneled under the orders of Gen. CANBY are giving satisfaction to the bar generally. Ex-rebel Gov. ZEB. VANCE of that State was the first prominent lawyer to address them as "Gentlemen of the jury," and won the case which he was trying.

PERSONAL.

Hon. JAMES K. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, is in town.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, Commandant of the First District, arrived here to-day. His arrival occasioned much comment, but it is ascertained that his business is of a purely private nature.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AT HAVANA.

Our Consul at Havana has given notice of an order, issued by the Director-General of the Administration of Cuba, that the exact fulfillment of act second of the regulations of the Customs, and of rule one of the Royal order of July 1, 1859, which expressly forbid that goods be manifested to order, and require the established penalties to be made effective on those infringing the same.

THE WASHINGTON LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Washington Lincoln Monument Association closed a contract to-day for a monument to be built of white marble, and to have a height of thirty-six feet, including a statue of LINCOLN, eight feet high, of Italian marble. Over $7,000 has been collected for this purpose almost entirely in Washington. The monument will be placed in front of the City Hall.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pens

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Trip from Boston to Albany—The Reception at Different Points—Speeches of Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sickles and Gov. Fenton.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived in this city at 9:15 A. M. to-day. He was met at the Western Depot by the Mayor and the members of the City Government. The escort comprised the Tenth Regiment State Guards, Highland Cadets, Leicester Cadets, and Post No. 10 G. A. R. The appearance of the General was the signal for loud and long-continued cheering throughout the whole route of the procession. A salute was fired as the General passed the Park, and the display of flags and decorations of red, white and blue were profuse, giving the city a Fourth of July appearance. At 10:20 o'clock the party left for Albany.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Gen. SHERIDAN has just arrived in this city and has been officially received by Mayor BRIGGS. Gen. SHERIDAN made a short speech in response, and after a stop of twenty minutes he left for Albany. The crowd of people who assembled to greet the General was very large and enthusiastic. The buildings in the vicinity of the depot were decorated with flags. The General's party did not leave the depot and a collation was served on the train.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Gen. SHERIDAN and Staff were joined at Chatham Four Corners by Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES and a deputation of citizens from Albany, headed by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, under whose auspices the reception is given here. On reaching Albany the Governor and Staff met the party at the depot, and under escort of the Zouave Cadets, they all proceeded to the Executive mansion and dined.

At 9 o'clock this evening a serenade was given the party, and, after repeated calls, His Excellency, Gov. FENTON, accompanied by Gen. SHERIDAN, appeared on the balcony of the house, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. FENTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are not here to listen to what I can say, but to welcome Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, and I will only stand between your voice and his to give assurance that this expression at the capital is the index of the patriotism and approval of the people of the entire State. His noble deeds inspire every loyal heart with gratitude to him, with hope for our country, and with confidence in man. No words of mine can glow as glow your hearts to-night, nor add to the servid greeting which you now extend. Fellow-citizens, Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.

GEN. SHERIDAN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

GENTLEMEN—I can only thank you for the kind welcome you have given me this evening. I may say that for some time past I have been unused to such demonstrations. In the place where I have lived I have been paddling my own canoe, and thought I was paddling it along under alone, but for the past four weeks I have learned that there were a great many men in the same canoe. To my old comrades I may say that for the last few years we have been making history, and I hope that history will be good history, and that they will not have recorded in it that rebellion is honorable.

Gen. SICKLES was then called for, when Gov. FENTON stepped forward and introduced him as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not surprised that you demand to see and hear Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, our own trusted and faithful fellow-citizen. We delight to honor him. He, too, has advanced the standard of the Republic and been true to the right. It affords me profound pleasure to introduce Major-Gen. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES replied.

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

GOVERNOR: I have not listened without grateful emotion to the indulgent and generous praise your Excellency has been pleased to bestow on my services. The military occupation of the rebel States has imposed upon the army a most responsible task. It is indeed gratifying to be assured by the Chief Magistrate of the State of New-York that our duties have been performed satisfactorily to the people of this patriotic and powerful Commonwealth, in obedience to the will of the people. The sword may sometimes be usefully employed when other means fail to organize States. In a free government the ballot and the bayonet are allies: the one enforces, whenever necessary, the decrees of the other. United they overcome all enemies, maintain the Union and compel obedience to the law of the land. In this country the sword is the servant of the people, the army is their shield. The means employed for the pacification and reorganization of the rebel States have illustrated the methods by which, whenever the occasion may arise, we may gradually prepare the population and remodel the institutions of any territory we may hereafter acquire for eventual union with our Republic. Your Excellency has appreciated the sense in which the Reconstruction Acts have been executed. The rebel States refused the terms of peace and restoration offered in the Constitutional Amendment because it disfranchised the outlaws of the rebellion, and thereby denounced treason against the Union as a crime. Although they professed to accept the situation, no one of the rebel States enfranchised the loyal freedmen who had been made citizens by the law of the land. When the rebels undertook to destroy the Union to save Slavery, emancipation became necessary as a war measure. Suffrage follows liberty. Millions of loyal people cannot be denied political rights and made subject to the absolute control of their old rebel masters without danger to public order. The enfranchisement of the emancipated race is necessary as a peace measure. Whatever the rebels suffer from the execution of the Reconstruction Acts follows as the unavoidable consequence of their crime and their folly. The incendiary who fires his own dwelling that he may destroy his neighbor's must expect to assail the firemen who put out the flames because they flood his house with water. The conduct of the rebel States in 1865 and 1866, not to speak of the war, left the Government only three alternatives: Either to abandon the loyal population to their fate or to maintain an army in the rebel States for an indefinite period, for the purpose of protecting loyal people until the rebels chose voluntarily to deal justly with them; or to pass an enabling act by which loyal civil governments could be at once established upon the basis of universal suffrage. Military authority can be dispensed with in the rebel States as soon as the loyal population are made self-sustaining and secure by means of the ballot in their own hands, and not before. Reconstruction has advanced so far upon the basis of manhood suffrage that reaction is impossible. As well might it be proposed to remand the freedmen of the South to Slavery again as to deny them the elective franchise. The conditions imposed upon the vanquished cannot fairly be stigmatized as oppressive, since they only assimilate the institutions of the South to those of the other States. The method, if unusual, was not unauthorized; for it must be remembered that the Government is dealing with conquered enemies, still disaffected and occupying conquered territory. [Cheers.]

A voice here interrupted the speaker, inquiring: "What were your politics five years ago?"

The General replied: "My politics were loyalty to my country then, as now, Sir."

He continued: My friends, you and I have met enemies before, and we are safe, indeed, if they assume no other form than that of the impertinent interruption. The enfranchisement of the freedmen is essential, nay, indispensable as a guarantee for the loyalty of the rebel States in the event of war with any formidable power. If the political control of those States be surrendered unconditionally to the authors of the rebellion, they would go over to the enemy in any serious war in which this country might be engaged. We may waive indemnity for the past—we must have security for the future.

The speaker retired amid cheers, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

TENNESSEE.

Synopsis of Gov. Brownlow's Message—Denunciation of the Conservatives—The State Militia.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says of Gov. BROWNLOW's message to the Tennessee Legislature:

The message is a very long document, but contains no advice or suggestion of special importance. While it embraces a number of sensible suggestions, a portion of it is characterized by extreme bitterness and uncharitableness against his political opponents and the disfranchised whites. After the usual preliminary congratulations, he proceeds to castigate what he calls the enemies of the State Government, and indulging in that harsh language so characteristic of the man. The Conservative Press, both in and out of the State, and newspaper correspondents who have not the fear of the Governor before their eyes, come in for a full share of gubernatorial wrath. On this point the Governor remarks:

"The rebels and the so-called Conservative Press of the country waged a war upon the State Government. A large corps of newspaper correspondents traverse the land and studiously misrepresent every occurrence of the canvass, as well as the general questions involved in the struggle."

While the Governor does not once offer the slightest recommendation looking to extending the suffrage to the disfranchised whites, he speaks of the odious sixteenth section, which disqualifies negroes from holding office and sitting on juries, and virtually advises its repeal. He recommends that the reward of $5,000 offered for the capture of Ex-Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS be withdrawn, as he considers some of the Conservative speakers in the late canvass as worse men than HARRIS, and just as much deserving of punishment. The Governor earnestly recommends the payment of loyal men for losses sustained during the war. This will involve an expense of several millions of dollars, but he thinks that Congress will reimburse the State for this outlay. The State Militia is warmly defended, and the Governor promises to disband them altogether as soon as the rebels in West and Middle Tennessee behave themselves properly.

The message recommends legislation looking to the protection of negroes who may have been thrown out of employment, and compliments the colored folks generally for their unanimity in voting the Radical ticket. It is recommended that in future Representatives to Congress be elected in October or November. The Governor delivers a homily on the evils of liquor-selling and intemperance, and legislative action looking to prohibitory laws is recommended. The appointment of Commissioners to make settlement with the different railroads to which State aid has been granted and other matters of minor importance are referred to with appropriate suggestions.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Prospects in Massachusetts.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* expresses some fear for the political situation in this State, which it declares critical. It says that it is folly or ignorance to deny that the Republican organization is in peril, and speaks of many within its knowledge who propose to bolt the regular nominations of their party; but still "actual defeat in the coming election is not apprehended." The same state of affairs existing in New-Bedford is apparent in all this region. There is a conflict of opinion within the Republican Party, not on the liquor question more than on the general policy that prevails. *The extreme partisans have controlled both parties,* carrying the Democrats to Copperheadism on the one side, and the Republicans "outside of the Constitution" on the other hand; and *between the two extremes there is an unorganized balance of power in this and every State, that may tip the beam whichever way it goes.* * * * There is a reaction in politics, we are told; and so there is. The war virtually crushed out the Democratic organization; and now the Republicans have come to the same situation that the Democrats did after the war of 1812, and again after the Mexican war; to the situation that all parties come when they are too strong, or their opponents too weak, for their good. Let nobody presume, then, that this reaction is to restore old party lines, old sectional questions, old political chiefs; it will not, and those who reckon thereon are working for their own defeat. *The reaction is against the ultra and violent leaders*—the Stevensees and Wades, the Phillipses and Chandlers, the Forneys and Ashleys—the reckless and unscrupulous partisans who disregard constitutional obligations, who will permit no peace to the country but such as shall guarantee power and money to them; who are not for the restoration of the Union, but would keep the Union broken, though it should destroy the business and credit of the country, till they can manage, through Freedmen's Bureaus and political clubs, to get twenty Senators of their own stamp, or worse, elected from the South, by the prescription of the intelligence and morality of that section, and the elevation of ignorant, barbarous negroes, not only to equality, but to the ascendency in government. *The reaction is not even against the Republican Party as it was at Chicago,* when Mr. LINCOLN was nominated, or as it was when he was reelected, or as it was when he died by foul and bloody hands; but against leaders who determine to keep political power in their own hands by whatever means necessary to that end, and at whatever hazard to the country by impeachments and executions, and the elevation of a revolutionary dictator, if necessary; by the maintenance of standing armies in time of peace, to the increase of the national debt and the heavy taxation that is grinding the life and soul from the laboring classes; and by any extravagance and expenditure that desperate ends require.

Political Speculations.

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.

Should the Republican Party be defeated in the general elections now transpiring it will be so demoralized and disorganized that many of its leading members will naturally seek a new channel for the display of their genius. They will never "take to" the Democratic Party, except for temporary advantages, *unless the Democracy should develop some new virtues until now unheard of.* They will look over the field for a principle upon which to found a platform which will attract much of their old strength, and at the same time offer tempting advantages to Democrats who do not render their party a hearty cooperation and allegiance. And this party, if formed, *will be a powerful one.* It will not embrace any such "policies" as are enunciated by the Johnsonian creed, or permit such wickedness as has been charged to the Democrats, or such folly as has pursued the Radicals. And yet it will be a Radical party, and the more radical because the condition of the times, and the disposition of the people, seem to demand it. The present condition of things tends to a political aristocracy, which people everywhere throughout the country feel to a greater or less extent. They have had an example of it in JOHNSON, and would expect one equally as strong if the Democracy should get into power. The next Radical feature will be to prevent the nation being carried along upon the shoulders of men who are less qualified to govern than to receive instruction from the people.

More Predictions.

From the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.

To-day we hear, not from the Speaker of the House, but from sources apparently authentic, that the *Radical Executive Committee have determined to propose to Congress the immediate call for twenty-five thousand volunteers,* black and white, to be taken from this District and Maryland alone, to assist as a Radical guard for the protection of Congress from any assault or insult they may incur from the President or the Maryland "rebels." This will be the beginning of the revolution forecast by Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, and what he thinks is necessary for the final triumph of the Radical power.

The Alabama Election.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New-Era.

The entire State has not been heard from, but enough returns have been received to favor the opinion that Alabama has gone "for a Convention" by *not less than eighty thousand majority.* This is a result gratifying to the friends of reconstruction and the restoration of the Union to its old and grand proportions. It is only to be regretted that so many registered voters absented themselves. But should anything unpleasant grow out of it, they are alone responsible.

CHURCH JUBILEE AT ELIZABETH.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Great Revival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1867.

This day has been marked by a very pleasant series of exercises in the First Presbyterian Church of this city. According to invitation, several hundreds of the sons and daughters of this church residing abroad gathered in the time-honored walls of this temple, and united with the present members of the church in celebrating its jubilee. The spacious edifice was filled in every part at 10 o'clock, when the exercises commenced.

In front of the pulpit was suspended the portrait of Rev. JOHN MCDOWELL, D. D., one of the early pastors, in whose memory the celebration was more especially held. The pulpit was draped with the national colors. A large number of venerable clergymen were seated in front and on either side of the pulpit. Among a number of prominent laymen present, we observed Hon. MARTIN RYERSON and LEBBEUS WARD, Esq., of New-Jersey, and SAMUEL A. WARD, of Connecticut.

Rev. E. KEMPSHALL, Pastor of the church, presided, and stated the object of the meeting. Rev. Mr. CORY offered prayer. After singing, Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Philadelphia, read the Scriptures, and Rev. JAMES M. HUNTING, of Long Island, led in prayer. Rev. Mr. KEMPSHALL then gave a succinct historical account of the church and its pastors previous to the settlement of Rev. Dr. MCDOWELL. The speaker said that while this was the fiftieth anniversary of the great revival under Dr. MCDOWELL, it was the two hundredth anniversary of the church, which was founded in 1666 or 1667. He then gave short sketches of the ministry of Rev. Messrs. JOHN HARRIMAN, MELYNS, JONATHAN DICKINSON, D. D., who was settled in 1708 and preached nearly forty years, and established the College of New Jersey, and was contemporary with Whitfield, Tennant and Edwards, of Elihu Spencer, Abraham Kettlstas, James Caldwell, Wm. Lynn, David Austin, John Giles, Henry Kollock, John McDowell and Nicolas Murray. Among these the ministry of Mr. CALDWELL was during the stirring times of the Revolution. He was patriotic and suffered greatly, and was finally assassinated by a Tory near the Port.

The ministry of Drs. MCDOWELL and MURRAY were nearly of thirty years' duration.

Several addresses of interest were also made by laymen who had been connected with the church, as JOSEPH S. MEEKER, one of the Elders, JONATHAN WILBUR, a son of one of the former Elders, and others.

Rev. THOMAS SKINNER, D. D., of New-York, gave an interesting account of his student life under Dr. MCDOWELL's care, and his observations upon his ministry.

Upon a call for all present who were members of the church under Dr. MCDOWELL's ministry to rise, sixty-two persons rose. It also appeared that of these thirty-two joined or were members at the time of the great revival in 1817.

Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., delivered an address in his own peculiar vein of thought and style of expression which was much relished by the audience. He stated that during the year 1817 162 persons were received into the church.

Addresses were also delivered by DANIEL PRICE, Esq., MATHEW OSBORN and others. The Pastor exhibited a warpaering sermon, preached by Dr. MCDOWELL in 1817, having a foot note stating that on the Sabbath upon which it was preached seventy-seven persons were received into the church.

Upon the adjournment of the morning exercises, the strangers present repaired to the spacious City Hall, where the ladies had spread a bountiful and excellent collation to which they did ample justice.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon, a Committee was appointed to raise funds and erect a suitable monument to the memory of Dr. MCDOWELL. The Pastor pledged $50, Dr. COX and SAMUEL A. WARD each the same sum, and WM. RANKIN and DANIEL PRICE each $100. Rev. Messrs. KEMPSHALL, OGDEN, CANFIELD, SKINNER and WM. RANKIN, DANIEL PRICE and SAMUEL A. WARD were appointed said Committee.

After devotional exercises, in which Rev. Drs. E. F. HATFIELD and E. P. ROGERS, of New-York, officiated, a very interesting address was delivered by Rev. WM. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany, in which, in his own happy way, he sketched the character and ministry of Rev. Dr. MCDOWELL and some of the more distinguished pastors, and remarked upon the uniformly intelligent, consistent and efficient character of the authorities and membership of the church.

Short addresses were also made by Rev. EDWARD ALLEN, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. JOHN MACLEAN, President of Princeton College; Rev. Dr. B. K. RODGERS and Rev. Dr. J. M. OGDEN, of New-Jersey. Prayer by Rev. Dr. WOOD, Secretary of the American Board; the doxology, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, closed the interesting exercises. The day will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Elizabeth and the multitude of guests who rejoiced in this pleasant reunion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—German Drama.

While a great Italian actress is filling the French Theatre with audiences eager to see her in the last new play, Mr. MARETZEK brings to the Academy a German Company to perform on alternate evenings with his operatic artists. This Company, which must win favor by good acting, or not at all, has for its chief Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK, a tragedienne, whose fame in the dominions of FRANCIS JOSEPH is very great. The play chosen for the opening performance last evening, was a version of the fable about "Medea." It is by GRILLPARSER, and differs from LEGOUVE's in that it is much longer and less culminative. There is less opportunity for the display of tragic passion in it, and more explanation of passion than in the French author's work—which is the foundation of those adaptations most familiar to American playgoers. The story begins earlier than in LEGOUVE's play, but both pieces end at the identical moment. The golden fleece is a property in GRILLPARZER's drama, and the opening scene discovers *Medea* concealing it in the earth before the gates of Corinth. In the German play, too, *Jason* is almost as much persecuted as *Medea*, on account of his connection with that unamiable sorceress, and by this means the sympathies of those who understand the dialogue are much less concentrated than in the less diffuse and more effective play by LEGOUVE. It is unnecessary, however, to stop over the plot of the play. The acting of Mlle. JANAUSCHEK was the centre of interest and the triumph of the evening. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK has a handsome figure and a sumptuous presence, aided by features that are in every sense expressive. There is less dignity, less reserve and more humanity, more of the woman, in her *Medea* than in RISTORI's; but this is justified by GRILLPARZER, who shows no less of that sad one's heroism than of her weakness. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK, however, has applied a deal of close study to the character, and develops every phase of it thoroughly. German acting does not rely at all upon "points," and many passages which on our stage, and even in the Italian drama, would be specially made to stand out, fell into the ranks of even declamation last night. This was particularly noticeable in *Medea's* meeting with *Creusa.* This conscientious scruple of the German artist is apt to make a performance sometimes monotonous. A human tenderness blending with an Eastern picturesqueness of gesture, and a refined sentiment prominent through every scene were the remarkable features of Mlle. JANAUSCHEK's *Medea*—and saved her impersonation at all events from wearying anyone. Her impression upon the audience, which was largely composed of her own countrymen and women, was very flattering. She had a double recall at the end of the early acts and after the third, in which the climax of *Medea's* miseries is reached and she is denied by her children, a culmination most dramatically but painfully worked up. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK was three timese summoned before the curtain, and, as usual with most all foreign artists, utterly destroyed the illusion by appearing with all her assistants on the scene in exact line, the latter bowing and smirking in their delight. The artists who sustained the other parts in "Medea" are not absolutely worthy of any notice. Herr SCHERENBERG declaimed the lines of *Jason* with force, but that was all. The rest, with the exception of Fraulein SINGER, who looked very young and interesting, as *Medea's* "Nurse," were quite below commonplace. On Saturday evening Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will appear as *Deborah.*

Miscellaneous Theatrical Matters.

The third representation of "Marie Antoinette" occurred last evening before a very handsome audience. The play has been considerably reduced, and is acted now within reasonable bounds. The fourth performance will take place on Friday evening. The costumes of Mme. RISTORI are most interesting studies of the fashions of the First Empire. A *matinee* of "Marie Antoinette" will be given on Saturday.

The "Devil's Auction" has also been much curtailed, and being deprived of one entire act, the dances are brought more closely together, the story of the piece don't suffer, and the audiences at Banvard's seem to be quite as much pleased with the return they receive for their money as though the performances lasted an hour and a half longer.

The fourth of Mr. HARRISON's concerts at Steinway Hall takes place this evening, and Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER will make his third appearance.

Three more performances, only, of the present programme at Wallack's Theatre will be given. On Saturday evening "Meg's Diversion" and the "New Edition of Black-Eyed Susan" will be withdrawn. The great success of these very sedate pieces, in London, suggests a severe commentary of the character of the present entertainments in that city. On Monday evening next Mr. J. W. WALLACK is to appear in "The Rent Day."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Jubilant Demonstrations of the Tammany Hall Democrats—Speeches of Mayor Hoffman, A. Oakey Hall, and Others.

Pursuant to a call issued late yesterday afternoon, the Democracy at an early hour in the evening assembled in great force at the temporary quarters of Tammany, in Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue. The usual aids in gathering a crowd were not disdained. A cannon was fired and a bonfire was burning, sky-rockets filled the air, and a band of music played frequently.

Mr. E. B. HART called the meeting to order. The principal speaker of the evening was Mayor HOFFMAN. He began by referring in jubilant terms to the news of the day, and delivered a panegyric upon Judge SHARSWOOD, of Pennsylvania, and, after getting through with this subject, said that Ohio, the home of CHASE, the author of the corrupting paper money system, had repudiated him and his party, and as proof read a telegram addressed to him from the *Ohio Statesman* Office, announcing that Judge THURMAN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had probably been elected by three thousand majority. After remarking upon the great Republican majorities that had been cut down or overcome, the speaker said that the result of these elections would be the saving of the nation, but it must be received with moderation, and the full significance of the event considered. The result was a declaration that the people had put down Radical fanaticism forever. It was a declaration that extreme men on either side must stand aside for the present, and conservative men be called to power to save the nation. It was a declaration that the domination of the black man over the white man in the Southern States cannot and will not be sustained by the American people. It was a declaration that no negro Judges or Congressmen or negro officeholders of any kind will be permitted in the American Union, and that the power and money of the General Government shall not be used to attempt the elevation of the black man over the white. It was declaration that if the black men of the South are armed with the right of suffrage they do not need the presence of the army of the United States, maintained at an immense expense, to protect them, nor the Freedmen's Bureau, sustained by another great outlay of money, to feed them. It was a declaration that retrenchment and reform shall mark the future financial policy of the Government, and that there shall be no more issues of paper money. It was a declaration that the American Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, and that no Rump Congress will be allowed to pass laws in defiance of the institutions. It was a declaration that there shall be quiet on the part of both Government and people a faithful and liberal adherence to every one of its obligations incurred during the war, and that the masses of the people and of the Democratic Party will never allow the repudiation of any of these obligations. And lastly, it was a declaration that the old flag of the nation, reëstablished in every Southern State by the valor and fortitude of a patriotic people, shall be the flag of the United States and a United people. Mr. HOFFMAN dwelt upon State affairs generally, and the grievances suffered by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York at the hands of the Republican Legislature in particular, and continued at considerable length. He was frequently applauded throughout, and his remarks about the elections having put the negro down were especially received with the wildest demonstrations of delight. He alluded to a decision rendered by the Court of Appeals yesterday, declaring the law unconstitutional which takes from the Common Council the power of granting licenses, and hailed it as an indication that the Court was going to acknowledge the rights of this municipality.

A. OAKEY HALL followed Mayor HOFFMAN in one of his characteristic humorous speeches, which was received with much laughter.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN then addressed the meeting, briefly congratulating his hearers upon the news, and saying that he was soon to meet the Democratic State Committee to make arrangements for the coming campaign, and he could assure them that New-York City would do as well for the State ticket this Fall as it did for Mayor HOFFMAN last year.

A man named COLLINS then essayed to address the audience, but his remarks were too dry and he was coughed down.

Hon. JACK. RODGERS, of New-Jersey, made the closing speech, declaring that the people had decided that the 30,000,000 white people of the country should not be ruled by 1,000,000 negroes, and denouncing the Radical Party of Congress, with whom he said he had served four years in Congress, as a set of traitors and despots who disgraced the name of King GEORGE by their tyranny, and who had inflicted such wrongs upon the American people as the people of England or the serfs of Russia would not endure.

At the close of Mr. RODGERS' speech the chairman declared the meeting adjourned till they met at the polls in November.

Mozart Hall Senatorial Conventions.

The Mozart Hall Senatorial Conventions met last evening in the several districts of this City.

In the Fourth District BENJAMIN WOOD received the nomination for State Senator.

In the Fifth District the Convention met in Mozart Hall and organized by the election of Mr. BERRIAN, of the Sixteenth Ward, as Chairman. The Convention, without attempting to make any nomination for Senator, adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

The Convention in the Sixth District transacted no business and adjourned without day.

The delegates of the Seventh District to the Mozart Hall Senatorial Convention assembled at No. 499 Third-avenue, and adjourned, without making a nomination, till Thursday evening, the 17th inst.

The Mozart Hall delegates of the Eighth District met at National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, and nominated for Senator MICHAEL TWOOMEY.

Delegates to the Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republican Associations in the various Assembly Districts throughout the City held meetings last evening and elected delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions.

Brooklyn Republican Conventions.

The Brooklyn Republican Conventions are to be held as follows:

City—No. 9 Court-street, Friday, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.
County—No. 9 Court-street, Saturday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
Second Senatorial—No. 9 Court-street, Monday, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Third Senatorial—No. 9 Court-street, Monday, 21st inst., at 8 P. M.
Assembly Conventions, on Wednesday, 23d inst., as follows:
First—No. 9 Court-street, at 7 P. M.
Second—No. 9 Court-street, at 8 P. M.
Third—C. M. Fell's office, corner Smith and Ninth streets.
Fourth—No. 93 Boerum-street, at 7:30 P. M.
Fifth—Hall northwest corner Fulton and Classon avenues, at 7:30 P. M.
Sixth—Union Hall, Ewen-street, corner Meserole, at 7:30 P. M.
Seventh—Headquarters, corner Fourth and South First streets, at 7:30 P. M.
Eighth—Ross' Hall, Grand-street, at 7:30 P. M.
Ninth—No. 9 Court-street, at 3 P. M.

Tenth Ward Union Democratic Club.

The Tenth Ward Union Democratic Club held a regular meeting last night at the Walhalla, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, Mr. C. W. EDDY GESNER in the chair, who delivered an address, advising Democrats to be cautious in selecting men to represent them at the next election. Adaresses were also delivered by Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Dr. JOURDAN, Mr. DESAUMIX and several others. The meeting was adjourned till next Monday.

Kings County Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County, met last evening at No. 347 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and resolved that the Primaries should be held on Thursday, the 24th inst., County Convention, Second and Third Senatorial District Conventions on the 19th inst., and the Assembly Conventions on the 21st inst. The Committee then adjourned.

A Rectification.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In relation to a charge of burglary against WILLIAM E. THOMSON, a paragraph concerning which appeared under Brooklyn news of Monday last, the matter was investigated fully before me, and, upon the testimony, defendant was honorably acquitted and discharged.

J. H. CORNWELL,
Police-Justice of City of Brooklyn.

Board of Audit.

The Board met at noon yesterday, and occupied the whole session in considering claims o newspapers.

The total claim of the New-York *Herald* amounted to $24,032 60, for advertising official documents at various times in the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866. The largest item in the claim was $10,196 20—a balance due of an original bill of $15,361 20. The other items were $573 50 against the Tax Commissioners; $6,077 60 against the Board of Councilmen; $896 20 against the Comptroller; $1,031 against the Street Commissioner; $67 70 against the Mayor; $52 against the City Inspector; $234 40 against the Common Council; $4,752 against the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. HENRY SNIDER, who was Assistant Auditor in the Comptroller's office at the time the bills were constructed, testified that he had compared and examined the claims and measured the space taken up by the advertisements, and found the amounts to be correct.

Mr. WM. H. HENRY, the book-keeper in the *Herald* establishment, testified to having made out the bills at the regular rates, which were in 1863 from fifteen to twenty cents a line, but since that time at forty cents a line.

ANSON HERRICK, of the *New-York Atlas,* presented a claim of $2,183 90 for advertising notices at the rate of 10 cents per line. At the time the notices were published the *Atlas* was not designated by the Mayor as a Corporation paper, and the only authority Mr. HERRICK had to show for the publication of the notices was a written order from the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. DEAN, for the Corporation, said that, according to the statute, the Board of Aldermen had no authority to order the publication of its proceedings in a paper that had not been designated as a Corporation paper by the Mayor.

Included in the claim was a bill against the Board of Canvassers, Mr. HERRICK assuming that the law gave them a right to give advertisements to one or more papers.

Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, of the *Freeman's Journal,* presented a claim for $1,012 20 for advertising notices sent from the Mayor's office and the Board of Canvassers. The *Journal* was not a Corporation paper, and Mr. MCMASTERS said never would be while he had control of it.

The New-York *Dispatch* claims $6,890 91 from the City, and $4,148 69 from the County for advertising official documents. Mr. GEORGE ROSS, the book-keeper in the office of the *Dispatch,* appeared on behalf of the claimant. The papers in the case were referred to await further testimony.

The *Metropolitan Record* presented a claim for $2,788 83.

Other newspaper cases were called, but no one was present to respond to them.

The hearing in the cases of newspaper claims will be continued to-day.

Board of Internal Revenue.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday. Col. PINCKNEY presented his report and his plan of organizing the Metropolitan District in such a manner as must in great measure protect the Government against a continuance of fraud. The report was adopted by the Board. It is stated that Mr. J. T. PARNELL has been assigned at Washington to the duty of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at New-York, where he will shortly arrive, taking the place of Col. MESSMORE.

Twelve barrels of spirits were seized yesterday at Pier No. 1, North River, in the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. They are detained to prove that the tax has been paid, as alleged.

Twenty barrels of highwines were seized in a store in the rear of a bakery in Seventh-avenue, adjoining the distillery of ALBERT NEWBERGER. These barrels had no brand whatever.

The following seizures also were made: A tobacco factory belonging to C. O. WOODHOUSE, Greenpoint, on a charge of false entries; twenty-two barrels of smoking tobacco at No. 10 Dey-street, on a charge of having counterfeit inspection marks; five barrels smoking tobacco at No. 232 Greenwich-street, for the same offence.

Some time since 29,400 cigars were seized at the store being the depot for California unprovided with the proper stamps. The officers who made this seizure were advised that they had not secured all of the illegal manufactures, and have since been on the search. Yesterday they secured another lot of 8,000. This seizure was made at No. 45 Water street.

The distillery of INGRAHAM, in Brooklyn, has been released. An error of the Assessor, since corrected, led to the seizure.

Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

Messrs. STOFFORD, TILLINGHAST & CO., acknowledge by the receipt of the following, for the benefit of sufferers by the epidemic at New-Orleans: Goddard & Brother, $100; Arthur Bignall & Co., $50; J. W., $20; R. Theo. Bell, $10; Rodocanachi & Frangbiadi, $50; Church of the Holy Apostles, Francis Many, Treasurer, $ 68 43; Burling & Davis, $100; S., $1; E. F. S., $25; Oath, $10; S. P. Wells, $25; William Schieffelin, $5; C. C. J. Guthrie, $2; Loman & Smith, $2; G. R. Ball, $2; W. W. Thompson, $2; O. W. Petty, $2; Charles Bryan, $2, through S. P. Wells; Fredk. Drobet & Co., $50; M. N., $5; E. S., $5; Philadelphia, $5; C. W. Remington, $50—$591 43. Previously received, $9,316 77. Total, $9,908 19.

The following collections for the yellow fever sufferers at New-Orleans are reported by H. B. CROMWELL & Co.: Cyrus Cleveland, $25; Hyatt & Spencer, $50; Francis & Loutrel, $20; Edward Lambert & Co., $50; S. W. Hopkins & Co., $50; through Treasurer Canton-street Baptist Church, $27; L. F. Wyckoff, $50. Total, $272. Previously remitted, $4,895 19. Grand total, $5,167 19.

The following contributions have been sent through Rev. Dr. BROMWELL, of New-Orleans, in aid of the sufferers there: From citizens of Riverdale, on the Hudson, $500; Collections in the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, New-York, $619,95; Baskerville, Sherman & Co., $25; Wm. P. Kingman, $20; Clerks in the Surrogate's office, New-York, $8; total, $1,172 95.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

To Use the Extract of the "Night BLOOMING CEREUS" is to be surrounded by a magic atmosphere. It is an entrancing perfume. The living breath of the sweetest flower the earth produces is rendered permanent in its amber drops. No foreign extract for the handkerchief will compare with it. PHALON & SON, New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, chronic catarrh and the various diseases of the lungs, throat and air passages are successfully treated by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL at his office, No. 165 5th-av., (one block south of the Fifth-av. Hotel.) Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Evenings and Sundays by special appointment only.

Jerome Park Races.
FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
PURDLE RACE AND THREE FLAT RACES.
SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous Verdict of the International Jury.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

A.—Visitors to New-York.—The largest and best assorted stock Ready Made Clothing for gentlemen and boys ever exhibited at retail in New-York.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 34 4th-av., No. 62 Lafayette-place.

A.—Custom Department of Brokaw BROTHERS.—This department has been entirely reorganized; the choicest goods from London and Paris, a great many of which have figured in the Paris Exhibition, have just been opened, and are being sold at prices that defy competition. The best artists, cutters, have been engaged. Polite attention and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who will please to favor us with their patronage.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS and CLOTHIERS, Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union, and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

$20,000.
A manufacturing business of a most desirable kind for sale, giving the purchaser exclusive control of a business the present demands of which will now net $1,000 per week. This is a chance of rare value, and parties who can invest the above capital are invited to call and obtain the full particulars of FRENCH, BROOKS & CO., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, or address by letter. A personal interview is preferred.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. S

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOV. 1,
CASHED IN GOLD.

REGISTERED INTEREST BOUGHT ON LIBERAL TERMS.

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and Sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 1.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned are authorized by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to invite the attention of capitalists to the advantages that may be derived from an investment of capital in the construction of public water-works in said City.

Milwaukee has an estimated population of 80,000 persons, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and business. The City is without embarrassment from debt; is the centre of an extensive railway system; is the largest primary wheat market in the world, and in its lake commerce interior trade, already large, it is likely to be excelled in the future by no other Western metropolis.

In the opinion of the Council, the aid and revenue afforded for the construction of a complete system of water-works at this time are peculiar, and the investment of capital in that enterprise will insure a large and permanent, and steadily increasing remuneration.

The city is located immediately upon the shore of Lake Michigan, and hence an inexhaustible supply of pure water may always be obtained comparatively without large expense, and the city is prepared to offer to responsible parties an eligible site for a reservoir, and to secure such legislation and other facilities as may be necessary to the success of the undertaking. Parties inclined to negotiate are invited to visit the city, or to address the undersigned.

JAMES S. BUCK,
JOSEPH PORTR,
D. A. OLIN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

LELAND, BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 22 Nassau-st,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Exchange, Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

F. L. LELAND
Member Government Security Board.
C. H. LELAND,
Member Gold Exchange.
WM. CARPENDER,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

INSURANCE STOCKS

bought and sold by

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been instructed to issue three per cent. Certificates as authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 each, in redemption of the Compound Interest Notes maturing in the months of October and December next.

The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing notice the Compound Interest notes therein mentioned will now be received at this office, and certificates issued for the principal thereof. Interest on the notes will be computed to Oct. 15, 1867, at which time the certificates bear date. Schedules may be obtained on application at the office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Section 7 of an "Act Authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861, the war loan bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York, and the National Insurance Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of January, 1868. If not presented for payment interest will then cease:

BONDS OF $1,000.—Nos. 15, 31, 77, 81, 84, 87, 92, 163, 176, 194, 260, 263, 270, 304.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 594, 268, 173, 377, 341, 35, 382, 23, 57, 53, 287, 377, 677, 382, 133, 488, 549 and 540, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 41ST-ST., AND 10TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY in October next, (Oct. 15), at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Courts Building, No. 19 Chambers-st., first floor.

By order.
SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., BY, HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

SIGHT OR TIME DRAFTS ON THE First National Bank of Boise City, Idaho, for sale at the National Bank of North America, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Oct. 9, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 20 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent.
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)

SOUTHWARK-ST., BOROUGH, LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

This Company's extensive buildings, comprising an exchange, offices, show-rooms, subscription and refreshing rooms, capable basement of cellarage, and capacious warehouses, will be completed in September, in time for the ensuing hop season.

An open market will be held in the Exchange three times a week, which being in contiguity with the warehouses, may be attended with great advantage by all those acquainted with the hop, malt and seed trades.

The warehousing department will be conducted so as to afford the utmost care and security to that of private warehousing, as the usual rates.

Warrants are issued by the Company, if required, on all goods deposited in their warehouses.

On application to the Manager all particulars may be obtained.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,

in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,319,094 64
Commercial paper	$383,564 64	
Demand loans	335,500 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	98,982 00	
Banking-house		63,000 00
Current expenses		6,686 67
Cash items, (including revenue stamps,) as per schedule		112,994 11
Exchange for Clearing-house this A. M.		123,783 53
Due from National Banks, as per schedule		6,565 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		26,100 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		97,076 47
Specie		13,004 25
Fractional currency		1,185 00
Legal-tender notes	$337,350 00	
Compound-interest notes	146,800 00—	484,150 00
Total		$2,482,960 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	242,982 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,975 00
Less amount on hand	600 00
Amount outstanding	134,375 00
Individual deposits	1,580,560 87
Due to National Banks, as per schedule	17,695 09
State Bank circulation outstanding	5,760 00
Discount	11,142 94
Interest	8,899 15
Profit and loss	9,635 49
Unclaimed dividends	3,529 97
Total	$2,482,960 77

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of October, 1867. F. J. HALL,
Notary Public, New-York City.
(5-cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$668,869 80
Commercial paper	$438,669 80	
Demand loans	130,200 00	
Internal revenue stamps		591 07
Premiums		37,541 50
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		6,028 85
Exchange for Clearing-house this A. M.		47,126 19
Due from National Banks		19,260 81
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other United States securities with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	100,000 00—	150,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		19,184 00
Fractional currency	$2,967 10	
Legal Tender Notes	127,706 00	
Compound Interest Notes	230,000 00—	360,673 00
Total		$1,681,284 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	150,000 00
Interest	7,081 72
Profit and Loss	7,347 43— 164,429 15
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00
Amount outstanding	270,000 00
Individual deposits	$642,210 25
United States deposits	50,965 49
Cashier's Checks outstanding	38,000 00
Due to National Banks	154,589 03— 979,865 77
Total	$1,681,294 92

I, CHARLES P. HART, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HART, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1867.
THOMAS B. CLIFFORD,
Notary Public City and County of New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

in New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,597,426 40
Banking-house and lot		400,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States		7,387,000 00
Other United States securities		5,850,000 00
New-York State stocks		560,318 00
New-York City and County stocks		449,180 69
Due from banks and bankers		122,824 97
Cash items—Checks, &c., in exchanges		2,677,401 56
Specie		2,118,656 10
Legal-tender and compound-interest notes		5,432,617 00
National Bank notes		101,092 00
Current expenses		27,701 52
Total		$32,657,237 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$3,022,114 98
Profits	603,424 75— 3,625,539 73
Circulating notes outstanding	5,985,095 00
Individual deposits	$10,260,183 74
Loan deposits	2,546,477 21
Due Treasurer of United States	229,267 26—13,057,898 21
Dividends unpaid	28,704 40
Total	$32,657,237 34

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, HENRY P. VAIL, Cashier of National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 9th day of October, 1867. GEO. H. CAREY, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the first MONDAY of October, 1867:

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts		$2,176,644 22
United States bonds		1,070,000 00
Cash.—Legal-Tenders	$1,029,576 00	
Specie	11,711 70	
National Currency	2,695 00	
Fractional Currency	861 18	
Checks on City Banks	663,236 10—	$1,707,177 80
Overdrafts		8,999 91
United States Taxes		14,633 87
Expenses		13,881 96
Premiums		54,619 05
Due from Banks		97,001 87
Total		$5,163,629 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	120,000 00
Profits	78,779 00
Circulation	797,330 00
Treasurer of United States Deposits	98,168 32
Individual Deposits	1,071,829 51
Due to Banks	1,998,422 04
Total	$5,163,629 87

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1867. GEORGE ELLIS, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS adopted this day by the stockholders and directors of this Company, notice is hereby given, that a distribution of profits will be made on the amount of twenty-five (25) per cent. on the present capital, will be made to the stockholders of the Company, appearing as such on the books of the Company at three (3) o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth (16th) day of October, 1867. Such distribution will be made by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York City, which Company will, on application, give information with reference to fractional shares.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE

Superior first mortgage eight year Convertible Bonds. Seven per cent. interest, free of income tax. Entire issue $225,000. These bonds are a first lien on the Mendota Mining Company's property, estimated to be worth at least $600,000, and on which $140,000 has already been expended. Also on the Lac La Belle Harbor Canal, completed at a cost of $110,000. Together with one hundred thousand acres of land in Schoolcraft County, Michigan, donated by Congress to aid in the construction of the Lac La Belle Harbor Canal. For sale at 90 per cent. and interest. At this rate an investment can be made paying eleven per cent. interest, and they are a first-class undoubted security.

J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in sums to suit. Apply to STARR & FULTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Terms made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9—3 P. M.

	1864	Aug'67		1864	Aug'67
Registered '81	111¾	111¾	Gold	143¼	143⅝
Coupon, 1881	113⅜	113⅞	Sixes, 7.30	100⅝	100⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	104	104⅛	Sixty, 7.30	100⅝	100⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113	113⅛	Oct., comp'd in. '64	110½	—
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109⅛	Dec., comp'd in. '64	110½	110⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	108½	108⅝	May, comp'd in. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 C. Mar. & Jly	107⅞	108⅛	Aug., comp'd in. '65	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅛	107⅜	Sept., comp'd in. '65	115⅛	115
10-40 Reg.	100⅛	100⅜	Oct., comp'd in. '65	115⅞	115⅝
10-40 Coup.	100⅛	100⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for, on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also, a large variety of insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT B. NICOLAY,
Stockbroker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 29th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Office hours, 10 to 3; on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Interest payable in April.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BARNEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

SETH B. HOWLAND, Pres't. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of SIX per cent., Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $4,113,194 15.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from 1st of October.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH barn and stables, and four acres of ground, on "Luther's Hill," ¾ of a mile from New-Rochelle Depot; house heated by steam. Rent, $175 per month for the Winter. Apply to

J. S. ELY, No. 15 Nassau-st., third floor, rear. Or on the premises.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, FIVE MINutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all the modern improvements, carriage-house and stable, and one and a half acres of ground, finely situated. Rent to April 15 next, $100 per month, and thereafter at $2,000 per annum. Apply to C. C. SMITH, Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 22 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, wholly furnished, and supplied with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COTTAGE ON STATEN Island, near the ferry, in a first-class neighborhood; house contains about eight rooms, gas and water conveniences; garden attached; rent $750 per annum; possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

A NEAT AND WELL FURNISHED House in East 22d-st., near Broadway, till May, $250 per month. Also small and handsomely furnished house in 1 th-st., $212 per month. One in 2d-av. and 50th-st., three-story brown stone, $280 per month.

PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I., A FURNISHED house, replete with modern improvements; very pleasantly situated; will be low to a desirable tenant. For particulars see W. H. DAVIS, with H. B. Claflin & Co.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS the whole of the second floor in a first-class location in Montague-st. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession from February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. O. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Hastings, five minutes' walk from Hudson River Depot; $300 from now to May 1, 1868. Inquire of W. F. GROW, on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON LAFAYETTE-place, a very large and comfortably furnished house, with stable; all conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WE HAVE SEVERAL VERY HANDsomely furnished cosy houses to rent, suitable for small private families, at from $600 to $1,200 per annum, at our office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON 12TH-ST., A THREE-STORY brick house well furnished for the Winter; rent $300 per month. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A small private family, from 1st to 15th November, for six months; rent $250 per month. Apply to HEWITT & EVERSON, No. 37 Wall-st., or No. 124 East 22d-st.

ELEGANT AND LARGE HOUSE, HANDsomely furnished, situated on Brooklyn Heights, to rent for 18 months at $350 per month to a private family.

PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NEAR Union-square and Irving-place; brown stone, fifteen rooms, in excellent order and well furnished; rent $900.

VANDERBILT BROS., No. 86 Wall-st.

A TWELVE-ROOMED HOUSE TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, one hour from New-York by railroad. For particulars address W. H. HARRIS, Montclair, N. J.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, TO A PRIVATE family, a furnished house on 12th-st., near University-place. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH TWELVE rooms, for six months, at a low rate, near Bergen-square, Bergen. Inquire at No. 197 Broadway, Room 24.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A FINE RESIDENCE in St. Mortlake, N. J., with horses, carriages, cow, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET—STORE NORTH SIDE OF UNION-square, No. 31 East 17th-st. Enquire at JACKSON'S. Rent $3,500.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIvate family, in good neighborhood, unfurnished rooms, for three American adults; no cooking; prefer rooms heated by heater. Answer, with full particulars, R. E., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (no children) part of house, about five rooms; west side, below 12th-st., preferred. Address A. R., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stable or without, on the west side or near 4th-av. Address A. D. J., care Geo. Jones, New-York Times Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE IN THIS City or Brooklyn, a small house. Address, with full particulars, which must be reasonable, HOUSE, Box No. 130 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCAtion between 3d and 9th avs. and 8th and 58th sts., terms about $300 a month, for six months or longer.

STORR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR THE WINter wanted by a private family; will pay $425 per month. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 176 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to dispose of a very handsome pair of black carriage horses, with star on forehead; full sixteen hands high; eight years old; perfectly sound and gentle. Also, an English saddle horse, imported for private use, under six years old, well broken, kind and gentle, and adapted either to a lady or gentleman. Can be seen, for one week, at the stable first door west of 5th-av., on 12th-st.

BLANKETS—NEW ARMY 32, SECOND-HAND red, blue, U. S. Kersey, fine-trimmed; wagons, ambulances, mule-collars, harness, McClellan saddles, halters. W. A. CARTER No. 53 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WHO FINDS HERSELF SUDdenly, without income, having a comfortable cottage on Staten Island, near Factoryville Landing, would like to receive two or three persons to board for the Winter at a reasonable rate; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Address M. B. W., care of Johnson & Higgins, No. 59 Wall-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, with board, the entire second or third floor of a well-furnished first-class brown-stone house, well located up town. Terms for two persons from $20 to $40 per week, with large parlor and plenty closet-room. Address A. B., Box No. 122 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN elegant suite of rooms on first floor, containing all modern improvements, separate water-closet, &c., with private table, or three rooms on third floor. No. 126 West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., near 23d-st. stages; fine house and location.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, with board, in a pleasant house; location good, family private; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH, No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Saopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN THE CITY, BELOW 20th-st., for two gentlemen, three ladies and a young girl; plain accommodations and moderate terms expected. Address, with full particulars, W. H., Box No. 254 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY IN A PRIvate family, or where there are few boarders; location, 9th to 14th sts., Broadway to 8th-av.; unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. H. B., Box No. 3,661 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to let in a private family, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; house has all modern improvements and is desirably located. Apply at No. 134 (old number) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE BOARD in a private family; would like a large, well-furnished room or suite of rooms, with gas, fire, &c.; location between 9th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address K., Box 1,230 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR SUITE on first floor; also a few pleasant single rooms, with first-class board, for select families or single gentlemen, as No. 119 9th-st., west of Broadway; reference required.

A SECOND FLOOR, THREE LARGE and one hall bedroom, all connecting and well lighted, elegantly furnished, with or without board, together with a suite on third floor; house modern; family private. No. 54 East 23d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 63 CLINTON-PLACE—NEXT DOOR TO the Brevoort House—A new and elegantly furnished house, just opened, where a few first-class families can be accommodated with fine suits of rooms and full board. References required.

NO. 145 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., Gramercy-park, elegantly furnished rooms in suit, with parlors suitable for families, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; house and location first-class.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely-furnished room, with every convenience; location central and desirable; no boarders or lodgers. Address W. H., Box No. 2,875 Post-office.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 76) OPPOSITE DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished and desirable rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board (table first-class); terms moderate; reference exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 74 CLARK-ST., BETWEEN Hicks and Henry sts.; a pleasant suite of rooms with board, for a family or single gentlemen (furnished to order); reference required.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR three gentlemen, with or without board, or board only, with all the comforts of a home. No. 310 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

A FOURTH-STORY FRONT ROOM ON Madison-square, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, for two gentlemen; terms moderate. Address C. H., Box No. 763 Post-office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board; modern conveniences; location desirable; references exchanged. Apply at No. 331 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO one or two gentlemen a splendid second-story front parlor and bedroom, furnished; price $15 per week. Inquire No. 101 West 43d-st., northwest corner 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT room with board (breakfast and tea) in a private family; location between West 14th and 59th sts.; terms moderate. Address J. W., Box No. 110 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or in suites, to let without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place. References required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, replete with every essential to comfort, also other rooms, at the first-class house No. 46 West 15th-st., with board; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A WIDOW AND TWO children, (ages 10 and 5 years,) near East 42th-st. Address, stating terms, location, rooms, &c., S. B. C., No. 121 East 48th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, with board, in the neighborhood of Union-square; reference exchanged. Address J. C. E. C., Box No. 103 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY AT NO. 260 West 11th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a furnished front room on second floor, and board. Terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen, with first-class board; servants and children not taken; reference required.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED rooms, together or separate, to a party of gentlemen, with board, in a cheerful house, and good table, at No. 36 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 110 MACDOUGAL-ST., ELEgantly furnished rooms, with bedrooms attached, and everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home.

AT NO. 117 WAVERLEY-PLACE, A party can find newly-furnished second floor, single or en suite, with board, where home comforts are studied more than fashion.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED floors to let, with private tables only, at No. 122 East 19

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, Munro, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, Grahe, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
UNITED KINGDOM, Donaldson, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelph a Steamship Company,
LIMITED,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA.....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM ANTWERP.
First cabin.....$100 First cabin.....$80
Steerage.....40 Steerage.....40
Payable in currency. Payable in gold.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodation being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 45 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS, GOOD FOR 12 MONTHS.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $75, gold.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Oct. 26.
To be followed by the steamers Bellona and Wm. Penn.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 M.
Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 26
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 6
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....105 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 41 Chestnut-st.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, Hall.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26
VIRGINIA, Prowse.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
FRANCE, Grace.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 67 and 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $166; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Oct. 9
SIBERIA.....Oct. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 29 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EAGLE, Capt. M. L. GRISWOLD, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LESSEURRIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 19.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONTICELLO, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10,
G. S. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 17,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line. First cabin passage, $15.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is being thoroughly prepared for the Winter service, and will commence her trips on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st., leaving punctually at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Oct. 12—COLIMA, Capt. MALBY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
Oct. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAZNEAU.
Oct. 31—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CORNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All cooperwares tested at Acapulco; those of 1st and 31st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. A. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the time is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Monday 7 A. M. until Thursday at 3 P. M.
For rates of passage, inquire at freight office of Company, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TINKERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANEY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will leave on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavaca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamers ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
No. 197 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY OF SAILING.
LEAVE EVERY SATURDAY.
FREIGHT AT THE REDUCED RATES.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1867.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1867.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 38 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 17.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlanta and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. R. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Oct. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EARLE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.
All bills or lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M. will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freights apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GRIGG, leaves Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip), East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 22, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., shore side, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 9 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 2 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 6 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 12, 7 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Keslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, Capt. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 21 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONNECTICUT and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 44 North River daily, (except Saturdays,) at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Fare on Sundays, $1 50.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEATTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SPENCER, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, finest, strongest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 769 and 161 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, 280th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 329 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRITCOS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 9:30, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. PURSER, will leave Pier No. 1, North River (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 1 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Sycosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M. Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:36 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, finest, strongest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 769 and 161 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, 280th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 329 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRITCOS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 9:30, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. PURSER, will leave Pier No. 1, North River (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 1 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M. Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:36 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, finest, strongest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 769 and 161 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, 280th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 329 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRITCOS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 9:30, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. PURSER, will leave Pier No. 1, North River (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 1 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 293 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours. Safe and healthy. To be had only in our office, price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 100 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, in a sealed letter, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR ALL DISEASES of a private nature at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Immediate relief to the most anxious patient. A positive and permanent cure guaranteed in all neglected and unskillfully treated cases. The last vestige of disease eradicated from the system; sores and ulcers quickly healed; blotches and eruptions of the skin eradicated. Not one atom of mercury used.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 8th-av.

DR. ALLEN, OF VIENNA, HAS OPENED an office at No. 129 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st., for the treatment of all diseases of the sexual organs. Patients suffering from any cause insured immediate relief: an experienced lady physician in attendance. Office hours 2 to 4 P. M.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of syphilis disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.: his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—M

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Exposition—American Art and French Critics—European Views of Republican Institutions—Alexander Dumas and His Travels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

We have new impressions and new features to delineate at the great Exhibition. After a short absence we return to find the physiognomy of the place sensibly changed. The Imperial Commission appear to be sinking all questions of dignity into questions of interest. They are getting frightened about the per cent. on their investment; so, at least, it is said. Thus the exhibition, which commenced a great artistic and industrial show, is finishing a great mercantile bazaar. At every turn one is drummed to buy—and by such suggestive faces! No wonder the Police is making preparations for a grand campaign of rascality after the close of the Exhibition. The vacant spaces have been let to all sorts of queer venders from all sorts of countries, so that the place looks as un-Parisian as possible. All the nomadic tribes of all the outside nations in the world appear to have given each other rendezvous here, and we see by the motley collection how widespread is the reputation of the Exhibition. What the place has lost in dignity it has gained in novelty, however, and that is something.

MUSIC AT THE EXPOSITION.

The gastronomic circle appears to have been converted into a musical circle. One's ears are saluted at every step with what is called music by those who make it. It is not till now in fact that the international competition has got fairly under way. To the *cafés* we are mostly due for this high carnival of music. They are only trying to lure us in to buy. When the richly costumed waiter girls ceased to draw, they fell back on music, and the stranger, the wilder, the more unheard of the music the better. The Algerians commenced the business away back at the commencement. Their success hatched all the rest. Then came STRAUSS with his real music; then the *Casbah* of the Algerians, and finally the strange band of Zingaras from Bohemia, led by an epileptic individual by the name of PATIKARUS. The music of the Algerian *cafés*, the first in the field, was successful, STRAUSS was a *furor*, the African *troupe* at the the International Theatre was a *furor*, and now it is the thing in the most aristocratic world to be seen at the Bohemian *café* where the Zingaras play. These twelve Bohemians do not know a note of music; their famous leader, PATIKARUS no more than the rest. But their music is a perfect hurricane of harmony—a wild and savage music full of charm, and in which every man, the leader worse than all, writhes and contorts himself into a fever of excitement which is communicated to the audience and throws the hearer into that state which makes him feel as if just another note would suffocate him.

At the Algerian *Casbah* the music was wild and barbarian enough, but altogether without charm or enthusiasm. All the tribes of the South Mediterranean Coast were joined to the number of sixty performers—Mahomedans and Jews, Turks, Moors, Algerians, Nubians, negroes from Timbuctoo and Soudan—splendid fellows all. Their music was monotonous, their religious rites idiotic, and their necromancy all of the horrid kind. The marvelous tales of travelers' books read better than the reality. We have had enough of African this year to last us a good while. Since the Cossacks of the Don watered their horses in the Seine in 1814, there has not been seen at Paris such a medley.

FUTURE USES OF THE BUILDING.

What will be done with the great gasometer? is the question of the moment. The Government and the army say it must be torn down; the working people, and especially the residents of the neighborhood of the Champs de Mars, say it must not. But the curious part of it is that you in the United States are exerting the strongest influence in keeping it standing. The success of the various workingmen's associations in America has been noticed here, and there is a desire to imitate it. The working people want to organize associations, and they want the magnificent galleries of the exhibition, with its perfectly established steam and water power, to start in. This is in fact the only consideration which causes any hesitation with the Emperor, for these associations of workmen is one of his pet ideas.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS.

The art critic of the *Constitutionnel*, confirming the former appreciation of M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER, talks as follows on the American Fine Arts at the Great Exhibition:

"We now come to the American School, which is only an imitation of the English. With the exception of a few landscapes, especially the Falls of Niagara of CHURCH, and the Rocky Mountains of BIERSTADT, which each show a certain boldness of conception, the most of the American landscapes are painted in a conventional style, which is calculated to excite surprise coming from a people who have the reputation of having disinherited themselves from most of the world's traditions. The only painter in this department who shows himself with a perfectly accentuated personality, is the author of that "White Girl," which, refused at our Annual Exhibition of 1863, produced, however, a certain excitement and awakened a real sympathy in the world of art. The refusal in fact created for WHISTLER in a day's time a notoriety. The picture is now again exhibited at the Champs de Mars. We have seen it there, although badly placed, with a pleasure which leaves us no regrets at having defended it formerly with some warmth. Near the "White Girl," Mr. WHISTLER exposes three other pictures, one a view of the Thames, another the old bridge at Battersea, and a third a twilight at sea. Look also at a series of water-colors of a very piquant execution, in which you recognize the very fine and very souple esthetic sentiment which is the essential merit of the young American artist. It sometimes happens that Mr. WHISTLER deceives himself; it will never happen to him to be either flat or vulgar. His compositions are often strange, but either in the motive or in the color they have always a native distinction which asserts the individuality of the artist, and which secure always for his works the esteem of amateurs."

I have translated this criticism in full because in general the American department has not been as much noticed by foreign critics as it deserved, and because also there are conflicting opinions about Mr. WHISTLER's merit; in other words, because he is a discussed man. It is a good deal in fact to attain, in this age of plethora in art, the position of a discussed man.

COL. HAY AND THE PRESS.

Col. JOHN HAY, now in charge of the American Legation in Vienna, has had his notoriety of a day in the Paris Press, and that is a great deal in a city where the consummation of notorieties is frightful. Col. HAY, during Mr. BIGELOW's absence last year, wrote two or more dispatches about Mexican affairs, and especially about the unfortunate Empress CHARLOTTE, who had just then arrived in Paris. In these dispatches Mr. HAY spoke of the "lady in question," meaning the Empress CHARLOTTE, and as these dispatches have just been published here, and as European diplomatic dispatches are rare, and therefore very important, very dignified and very respectful documents, the public eye fell upon this expression in a diplomatic document of "*la dame en question*" with a sort of a start, and the American Charge passes for having sacrificed the proper to the picturesque. But the offence is not one which demands hanging, and thus it is that the Colonel has had his day of notoriety in the Paris Press.

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

The late series of papers in one of the American Reviews exposing the awful corruptions in the American Bar, and especially the rottenness of the New-York City Government, continue to go the round of the European Press, and are scored everywhere as a demonstration of the practical working of republican institutions. Now, although every one knows that the strength of a Government and a people lies in the prompt exposure of public abuses, I confess that I would rather have seen this very big pile of dirty linen washed at home; for nothing diminishes the interest of other people in a country so much as immorality in high places.

MR. DIXON'S BOOK.

The work of Mr. DIXON, the Englishman, on the United States, or rather on the West, has also had a great success, and has been extensively quoted and reviewed in France. The frontier life of the West, and the sort of character it develops, are without parallel in Europe, and the author's descriptions therefore read to Europeans like a romance. Add to this the fact that Mr. DIXON has faithfully and graphically done his work, and you will understand the secret of his success.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

If Mr. ALEXANDER DUMAS, who is still threatening to make an American tour, will undertake to give us a serious book of travels, we may expect something better than has yet been published on that country, for he goes divested of the Englishman's prejudices, and with a disposition to see the good as well as the bad. Moreover, he is a republican, and does not believe that any good can come out of the monarchy. So the ground will be already ripe for him, and if you will only let him alone and let him work he will give us something exceptionally good.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Writer in the Bankruptcy Court—A Visit to the Lord Mayor—Juvenile Delinquents—Literary Talk—The Abyssinian Expedition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867.

I observe, in the European correspondence of American journals, a certain fondness for personal gossip, very distasteful, it is said, to the subjects of it, but none the less gratifying to newspaper readers. It would be very possible for me to intrude myself upon all the literary notabilities of England. They might curse, but they would not kick me. I have refrained because, if obliged to choose, I think I would rather have kicks than curses. But, now and then, a bit of literary gossip comes without seeking for it, such as the proposal to raise a testimonial for Mr. TUPPER. If I were in a condition to do so, I would like to raise a subscription for a far abler writer, a writer of more prolific invention than any poet of our era—Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY SALA, who, I regret to see, has been obliged to appear in the Bankruptcy Court and take the benefit of the act for a matter of $13,000. He owed the Friend in Need Life, Fire Guarantee and Accident Assurance Company some $4,000, and two newspaper proprietors $2,500 and $4,000 respectively. "He states that his inability to meet his engagements arises from his having had to pay heavy traveling expenses, and from insufficiency of income." I confess that every item of this melancholy case only increases my admiration for the genius of Mr. SALA. A newspaper correspondent spending $13,000 in traveling expenses beyond his pay and allowances is a phenomenon; and a correspondent who could get into debt six or seven thousand dollars to his publishers, ought to have a statue as well as a testimonial. And then the idea of a Friend in Need Society, (limited,) which benevolently supplies the requirements of the most gifted, voluminous and vivacious of correspondents increases my admiration. The *Daily Telegraph* has had the credit of paying Mr. SALA handsomely, but this report of bankruptcy proves that he has been at a dead loss in his efforts to serve his employers. Never was a bankruptcy more justifiable. The pubishers only lose the extras they ought to pay, and in what could a "Friend in Need" society be better engaged than in providing for the wants of an ingenious writer? Let us have a testimonial.

THE LORD MAYOR AS A MAGISTRATE.

Passing the Mansion House yesterday I made a call upon the Lord Mayor. He was dressed in his robes of office, sitting in a big chair, and surrounded by his courtiers. Several of his subjects were brought before him for crimes and misdemeanors, and no Eastern Cadi ever administered justice in a more sensible fashion. A stalwart red-headed moneylender, with a very black eye, deposed to having been knocked *hors de combat*, or, as he explained it "silly," by a debtor of whom he demanded money, and whom he denounced as a swindler at a railway station. The debtor explained that he did not owe the man anything, since he had taken the benefit of the act, and he knocked him down because he was called a swindler in a public place, which was annoying. His Lordship entirely sympathized with this view of the case. "The man does not owe you a penny," he said to the complainant. "The law has freed him from all obligations, and you had no right to annoy him. Of course, he did wrong to assault you, but you had no right to irritate him. Let him be bound over to keep the peace for six months." No magistrate could have given a better lesson to importunate and insolent creditors. The next case was that of a young thief, who had a list of a dozen or more convictions against him, and who had been once sentenced six years to penal servitude. He was up now on suspicion of attempting to steal a pocket handkerchief. His case went to the Sessions.

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENTS.

The street-boys of London do not all know how to read, but some who have learned read to the rest. They run a good deal to thieves' literature—the biographies of noted robbers, burglars, &c. A club of little boys eight or nine years old, buys such a work, for example, as "The History of Tyburn Dick, the Boy King of the Highwaymen," which comes out in penny numbers. They take the names of the different characters in the story, and, as much as they dare, imitate their exploits. This is the primary school of crime. Once sent to prison they associate with older thieves, and finish their education, unless they have the luck to be sent to a good reformatory, which may change the current of their aspirations. It is by no means the worst boys who are led by an adventurous and imitative spirit into this sort of thievery, which to the street-boy is like robbing of orchards and melon patches to the school-boy in the country. Then it may be that the idea of property and the distinctions of *mein* and *tein* vary in individuals like the capacity for music. And then it must be admitted that here, and perhaps elsewhere, for one open thief there are ten tradesmen who defraud you in weight, measure or quality. These dishonesties are so common in London, even among the respectable church and chapel going shop-keepers, that the really honest dealer is the exception.

LITERARY DISHONESTY.

Literary dishonesty is rather fiercely condemned by some critics. Somebody writes a novel, mostly translated from the French. On the title-page is printed, "Circe, by Babbington White," leaving out the word "translated." To the reader its French origin makes it no worse, and the fraud is against the author, who may have his legal remedy against the publisher. But since I have been in London we have had at least a dozen "new and original" plays by eminent English dramatists, taken from the French without acknowledgment. Why not a novel as well as a play? In *Circe* the scenes and characters are changed, and the plot considerably altered, though much of the language seems to be almost a literal translation. The French author would not like to be responsible for such a work, and it is hard to say what should be done, except not to do it. Only, it is to be feared that a large part of the literary work of the present day is not more honest than this adaptation. Sermons in manuscript are advertised for sale or hire in religious papers. Sermons in lithographed manuscript, to suit any school of thought, are furnished regularly at the rate of 18d. a week. Manuscript lectures are frequently offered for sale. The Duke of Buccleugh, presiding at the late meeting of the British Association, said he had refused to read an address prepared by some person for him; but everybody is not so scrupulous. Lords and members of the House of Commons sometimes confess their indebtedness to the reporters for the manner, if not the matter of their speeches. A very scrupulous man might think it not quite honest to be represented as saying what he would have said, but could not, when his lame, stammered and incomplete sentences come from the reporters' notes into full, flowing and eloquent periods, with "hear, hear" and "applause" where it was not but should have been, or where, if given at all, it was to good-naturedly help out a bothered speaker, or to make an utter breakdown inaudible.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The rumors of war slacken once more—all but the great war about to be undertaken against Abyssinia. The Government has sent four officers to Constantinople to buy mules. Arrived there, they found there were none in that part of the world except a few patriarchs (if a mule can be properly so called) left after the war in the Crimea, and too old to enter upon a new and possibly more disastrous expedition. The officers have written home for orders. The subject of routes and difficulties has been exhausted. We must wait now until the end of the rainy season and the arrival of the transports. About Christmas we may have news that operations have commenced. The prisoners were well when last heard from, but His Majesty KING THEODORE was looking gloomy. The question whether he will send them to the coast or cut their heads off, on the approach of the expedition, must be to the captives a source of some anxiety. Still they have been, I believe, uniformly in favor of the expedition, and are willing to run any risk rather than remain in their present condition.

This may be considered the last week of the dead season. Several theatres reopen next week. There will be a Reform banquet, a Garibaldi meeting and other lively matters for the general delectation.

MORIARTYMOOR.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Great Sale of Thoroughbred Racing Stock at Jerome Park.

The first of a series of sales of thoroughbred stock, designed to be held semi-annually, took place at Jerome Park yesterday. The sale commenced at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known pool-seller, Dr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD, having been selected by the American Jockey Club to officiate as auctioneer on the occasion. The first lot of thoroughbreds offered was that of Mr. T. B. READ, of New-York, and although bidders at first were shy, yet they gradually warmed up, and bid with spirit as the different lots of promising young ones and horses in training were offered for competition.

The first lot put up for sale was the br. m. *Ariel*, foaled in 1864, by *Sarpedon*, dam *Miss Lancess*. This mare is the dam of the famous racehorse *Delaware*, and as there were no bidders for her, she was not disposed of. The second lot was the b. m. *Lady Spang*, 14 years old, by *Gamm*, dam by *Bertrand*; stinted to *Marshall Anderson*. She was knocked down at $100 to Mr. A. BELL. The next lot, the ch. m. *Miss Trustee*, 6 years old, by *Breckinridge*, dam by imported *Trustee*, was bought by Mr. B. W. CAMERON for $300; and the same spirited patron of the turf also bought the *Glencoe* mare *Rebecca*, 14 years old, stinted to *Breckinridge*. The b. m. *Belle*, 8 years old, by imported *Monarch*, dam *Lady Spang*, was the cause of some spirited bidding between Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS (who once owned her renowned sire) and Mr. CAMERON; the former gentleman at last securing her for $800. *Sophia*, a bay mare, 7 years old, by *Bonnie Scotland* out of *Lady Spang*, and herself the dam of the promising three-year old *Morrissey*, was knocked down to R. W. CAMERON for $775. The once celebrated racer *Miss Bateman*, one of the gamest mares that ever trod the turf, and the dam of *Enchantress*, the winner of the Trenton Jockey Club handicap, now 17 years old, was bought by the same excellent judge for $400. *Verbend*, a bay mare 6 years old, by imp. *Knight of St. George*, dam by *Glencoe*, who we once saw beat *Kate Duncan*, thanks to GILPATRICK's fine riding at Saratoga some three years ago in a race with the odds of $100 to $5 against her, was secured by Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS for $1,000. The fine young stallion *Marshal Anderson*, 4 years old, by *Lexington*, dam *Ariel*, was bought by the same gentleman for $850. The gray colt *Urbana*, three years old, by *Breckinridge*, dam *Lady Sykes*, who ran so successfully as a two-year old, was bought by Dr. UNDERWOOD for a lady to use as a park horse. A chesnut two-year old colt, by *Breckinridge*, dam *Ariel*, engaged in next year's Derby and St. Leger, was secured by Mr. H. P. McGRATH for $300; a very cheap bargain. Next came the famous chesnut mare *Enchantress*, four years old, by *Lexington*, dam *Ellen Bateman*, who won the Trenton Handicap in a canter, and is engaged in the Jerome Park Handicap on Saturday next, carrying the favorable light weight of eighty-three pounds, was next brought into the ring. After some spirited competition, she was bought by her trainer, Mr. DOWLING, for $1,500, and he is sanguine of getting back all his purchase money with her by winning her engagement on Saturday next. A very promising bay colt, two years old, by *Breckinridge*, dam *Belle*, engaged in the Champagne Stakes at Jerome Park this meeting, the Derby and St. Leger of 1868, was bought cheap for $700 by Mr. PAUL WOOMS, the owner of *Williams*. Mr. DOWLING secured the bay two-year-old filly, sister to *Morrissey*, who won last week at Paterson, beating Mr. BAXFORD's *Puck*, for $1,100, and we think she will prove a good investment. A fine, racing-like chestnut filly, two years old, by *Breckenridge*, dam *Rebecca*, engaged in the Champagne Stakes, Derby and St. Leger, was knocked down to that astute judge, Mr. PARON MCGRATH, of Kentucky, for $900, who also secured a good looking chestnut yearling, by *Breckenridge* out of *Ellen Bateman*, numerously engaged, for $400. The same gentleman also bought a yearling bay filly, by the same sire out of *Sophia*, for $300, and a black yearling filly by *Balrownie*, dam *Verbena*, in our opinion the pick of the lot, for $925, the latter having numerous important engagements. Mr. CHISWOLD secured a chestnut yearling by *Breckenridge*, dam *Rebecca*, for $326; Mr. LAWRENCE a bay colt, same age, out of *Lady Spang*, for $250; Mr. JOHN KAY a bay yearling filly for $155; Mr. CARROLL a chestnut suckling colt by the same sire for $295, and Dr. OGLE a bay suckling colt out of *Belle*, by *Breckenridge*, for $245. Col. MCDANIELS bought a *Breckenridge* suckling, out of *Rebecca*, for $180, and a chestnut filly by *Censer*, dam *Verbena*, same age, for $315. A black suckling filly by *Lancer*, dam *Sophia*, was knocked down to Mr. H. P. MCGRATH for $300, and Mr. THOMPSON took a bay suckling by *Breckenridge*, out of *Lady Spang*, for $165. Altogether the sale was a very excellent one, and good prices were realized on the average.

THE GREAT COLT SWEEPSTAKES TROT.

To-day the great Long Island Colt Stake, for three-year olds, mile and repeat, in harness, is trotted on the Fashion Course, L. I. There are twelve entries, and five or six are certain to start. It will be a very interesting contest.

The Late Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank.

The Government Receiver of this Brooklyn institution yesterday published the following circular:

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, FARMERS' AND CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Oct. 9, 1867.

To correct an erroneous impression prevailing, I understand, to some extent, as well as for the information of those personally interested in the matter, I have thought it proper to take this method to state that the moneys realized from the assets of the Farmers' and Citizen's National Bank are, according to the provisions and requirements of the National Banking Law, deposited with the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, where they will remain until (the claims against the Bank having been audited in further pursuance of the law,) he shall declare a dividend or dividends to the creditors. It is desirable that depositors should send in their books promptly to be written up. By doing so they will aid me in reaching the solution I am working for—the payment to them of their balances at the earliest possible period. F. A. PLATT, Government Receiver.

Tragic Occurrence at Maspeth—A Lady Shot in the Public Street.

The usually quiet village of Maspeth, L. I., was thrown into a turmoil of excitement night before last by the report of firearms and the sudden screams of a lady in the public streets. The circumstance caused an unusual gathering of villagers in the locality whence the sounds emanated, and the excitement was greatly intensified when it was found that the estimable lady of Mr. PHILIP GROSZBECK had been deliberately shot with a shotgun while quietly walking along with her husband and a neighbor.

The wounded lady was immediately taken to a residence in the neighborhood, and a surgeon was sent for. It was found that a load of buckshot had taken effect in her legs, and that a portion of her skirt had been entirely shot away; but the injury inflicted will not, happily, prove permanent.

The man who perpetrated the bloody deed is known to both Mr. GROSZBECK and the gentleman who accompanied him and his wife on the occasion, and he cannot long escape arrest.

It appears that the companion of Mr. and Mrs. GROSZBECK had a slight difficulty with the perpetrator of this deed just previous to its occurrence, and his intention no doubt was to shoot him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society took place at No. 142 West Twelfth-street, on Tuesday last. The regular subject for discussion for the evening—the duties of the persons accused, and of the witness in cases of malpractice—was taken up. Remarks on the questions of the responsibility of the physician for errors of judgment in the treatment of his patients, and the amount of obligation of this fellow-practitioners to protect him in cases under consideration, were made. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held with the following results: President, T. C. FINNELL; Vice-President, ROBERT NEWMAN; Secretary, J. J. O'DEA; Treasurer, A. WOHLFARTH. After a brief speech from the incoming presiding officer, in which the rapid growth and flourishing condition of the Society, the great necessity for its existence and the flattering prospects for its future were spoken of, the meeting adjourned to meet at No. 132 Houston-street, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 22.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.—The erection of the iron columns for the support of the elevated railroad in Greenwich-street, has already been commenced. Three of these columns have been erected near Battery-Place, and five or six between Rector-street and Cedar-street. The supporting columns are very strong and of somewhat novel construction, being composed of wrought iron, rolled in segments and riveted together. The foundations for the columns reach seven feet below the surface. The work is not progressing very rapidly at present, but those in charge of it say that it will be completed and in running order within the time allowed by law—one year from April last. The section of the road now constructing is merely experimental, and has to be approved by the three Commissioners, who will be appointed to examine and report upon it. Should the Commissioners report adversely the structure will be removed at once.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD.—The funeral services of the late Mr. PETER LORILLARD took place yesterday morning, at Grace Church. Rev. Wm. F. MORGAN, D. D., officiated, assisted by Rev. CHAS. D. JACKSON, D. D. The coffin was of mahogany, covered with velvet, splendidly mounted, and with silver handles and a massive silver plate bearing an appropriate inscription. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. J. Woodward, Haven, John C. Green, T. Hall Faile, Esra P. Davis, James J. Roosevelt, Sidney Mason, Benjamin H. Field and David Thompson. Besides the immediate friends and relatives of the deceased gentleman, there were present a number of prominent gentlemen. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken up by the pall-bearers and transferred to the hearse in waiting, when the funeral cortege started for Greenwood Cemetery, where Mr. LORILLARD was buried.

MISSION TO THE PACIFIC COAST.—The Associate Mission to the Pacific Coast was inaugurated with impressive exercises last evening at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street. Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE presided, and introduced the following speakers: Rev. Drs. TWING, LITTLEJOHN, BERCH, TUTTLE and HAIGHT, who addressed the large audience upon the object of the Mission, and what it was hoped would be accomplished through its instrumentality. Seventeen persons, it was said, had consecrated themselves to the work, and four of these will leave for the Pacific coast on Friday. A collection for the benefit of the Mission fund followed the addresses, after which the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN TOWN.—Secretary SEWARD arrived here by the early train yesterday morning from Washington. He was accompanied by Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister. Mr. SEWARD and Baron STOECKL breakfasted at the house of Mr. THURLOW WEED, and spent the day in the City. Early this morning they will leave by a special train on the Erie Railway for Goshen, accompanied by Mr. WEED and family, and after a few days' visit to Mr. SEWARD's birthplace in Orange County, will proceed to Auburn.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—At a meeting of the Catholic pastors of the Archdiocese of New-York, it was resolved to organize societies in each parish to aid in augmenting the Cathedral Building Fund. The members of these associations will be expected to contribute 25 cents each per month to the fund. As the Archdiocese is a very large one, it is thought there will be no difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds to keep the work of construction in active operation.

THE NEWSPAPER QUARREL.—Mr. SWEETSER, in company with his counsel, Mr. WHITNEY, appeared at the Recorder's chambers yesterday with a view of proceeding with the examination of the case of the *Evening Gazette* against the *Evening Mail*, which was postponed from Tuesday. On account of the inability of Recorder HACKETT to be present yesterday, the examination was again postponed till 1 P. M. to-day, when the case will come up in the Court of General Sessions.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—On Tuesday night MICHAEL WHELAN was run over on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixteenth-street by a truck driven by JOHN GIESCHEN, and sustained such injuries that he died at the Mount Sinai Hospital a few hours later. The body was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland and 55 years of age.

A NEW "BARNUM'S MUSEUM."—It is announced that Mr. P. T. BARNUM has purchased the lot No. 616 Broadway, at partition sale, at $99,550. The lot is 26x100, fifty-two feet from Houston-street. This, added to previous purchases, gives him 110 feet on Broadway and 198 feet on Houston-street, running through to Crosby-street, the whole of which is valued now at $500,000, and is intended for the site of his new Museum.

PERSONAL.—Mayor HOFFMAN has received a telegram from Pass Christian, Miss., informing him of the death of his brother-in-law, Capt. CHARLES C. HYATT, United States Army, commanding that post. It is presumed that he died of yellow fever. He served as an officer during most of the war, was very popular and much beloved.

PETTY THEFT.—MARY HENCH was charged at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with stealing clothing valued at $3 from No. 160 Bowery, and also with stealing a few trifling articles from No. 351 Grand-street. She was committed on each charge for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ITEMS.—The fact has just come to light that the office of H. CLAUSEN's lager-beer brewery, No. 183 East Forty-seventh-street, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, who carried off $265 in nickel pennies....EDWARD FLOOD, of No. 304 West Thirty-second-street, was seriously injured Tuesday night by a Hudson River Railroad car in Tenth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street....Mrs. MARY JANE BARKER, of Eleventh-avenue, near Seventy-fifth-street, fell dead in the street near her residence Tuesday. No cause is assigned....HONORA COUGHLAN, of No. 491 Avenue A, an insane woman, was discovered in the yard of No. 441 East Twenty-third-street yesterday morning, in the act of hanging herself to a clothes-line. She is at Bellevue Hospital, and says her husband has taken her only child from her.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FATAL FULTON-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WM. HARRISON, who was found in a dying condition on the track of the City Railroad Company in Fulton-avenue, near Hopkinson-street, about 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d inst. It was shown by the evidence that the conductor and driver of car No. 4 discovered the man lying on the track, and picking him up conveyed him to the nearest drug-store, where he died shortly after. It is supposed that he was run over by a farm wagon. A verdict of death from accidental injuries was rendered by the jury, and the driver and conductor of the car were exonerated from blame. It also appeared that the street lamps were not lighted, and that it was consequently difficult to see any object on the track.

TEMPERANCE.—The officers elect of Ridgewood Division, No. 88, were publicly installed last evening at their hall, corner Carlton and Fulton avenues. The following are the names of the officers referred to: A. W. Gleason, W. P.; J. Stafford, W. A.; T. Broadbent, P. S.; Charles Mason, A. R. S.; L. R. Doxley, F. S.; S. Metcowan, T.; G. P. Noble, Chaplain; M. Fallon, C.; M. O'Byrne, A. C.; J. Miller, J. S.; G. Read, O. S.; Lizzie Maygrove, L. S.; Louisa May, L. C.; Mary Maygrove, Mary Graham, Jane Edwards, Assistants.

THE BROOKLYN SUPERVISORS.—The Brooklyn Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting at the Court-house last evening, and appointed Inspectors and Canvassers of Election in the place of those who declined. The changes made are in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. A polling place was also designated for the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward, after which the Board adjourned.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—STEPHEN GORDON, employed by S. A. GILBERT, dealer in condensed milk, was arrested at No. 136 Waverley-place, yesterday, by Officer HAMBLER, of the Brooklyn Central Police Office, on the charge of having collected money to the amount of about $400, and appropriated it to his own use. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL and committed for a hearing.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two young men named JOHN TONEY and JOHN MONTGOMERY were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on the charge of stealing a hat from MICHAEL BOYLE in a saloon near the foot of Fulton-street. The examination was set down for this morning.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN SMITH, the driver of a truck, was thrown from his vehicle last evening at the corner of Gallatin-place and Fulton-avenue, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.—Nos. 52, 58, 45, 51, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 8, 12, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN NEWARK.—The charter election in Newark resulted in the choice of all the Republican candidates on the city ticket. The vote for Mayor foots up for PEDDIE, 5,718; BIGELOW, 5,692; majority PEDDIE, 26. It is thought that the official vote will somewhat increase the majority. DAWES for Auditor, was elected by 101 majority over GRAY. The new City Government is as follows: Mayor—THOMAS B. PEDDIE, Republican. Auditor—FRANCIS H. DAWES, Republican. Water Commissioners—JAMES M. QUIMBY, Republican, and CHRISTIAN KLEMM, Democrat. Assessment Board—JAMES G. BARNETT, Republican, and JAMES F. BOND, Democrat. Surveyors of Highways—WM. L. THOMPSON and JACOB SUERRUS, Republicans. The next Common Council will stand 18 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Aggregate Republican majorities, 1,215; Democratic, 616. Republican over Democrat, 599. The Board of Education will stand 16 Republicans and 10 Democrats. Board of Freeholders, 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats. Board of Excise, 8 Republicans and 5 Democrats. The Common Council meets on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M., to canvass the returns of the election.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner WHITE placed under arrest MARY MILLER, a widow, on suspicion of having caused the death of her infant only a week old. The Coroner was informed that the waif was apparently well on Tuesday, but that it died yesterday morning, and the body had assumed a black and blue appearance. The Coroner, accompanied by Dr. JAUME, visited Mrs. MILLER's residence at the corner of Grand and First streets, and were informed by the woman who had attended Mrs. MILLER in the capacity of midwife that on the night previous the child had had a succession of convulsions. Dr. JAUME found no marks of violence, and was of the opinion that death had been caused by convulsions. The woman was released from custody and a permit for burial was given.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—In the Essex County Courts yesterday, MARY SHERRY was convicted of larceny; THOS. MULVHILL retracted and pleaded guilty of assault and battery; RUDOLPH MAURER was convicted of assault and battery on his wife; MOSES WILLIAMS was convicted of breaking into the store of WM. WILSON, at Cedar Grove; MICHAEL PROSSTER of assault on HENRY UMLAND; JONATHAN B. WARD, JASON VAN RIPER, ROBERT CANE and JOSEPH HENRY pleaded not guilty to five indictments for malicious mischief; THOS. WEBB and THOS. WOOD, charged with larceny, and ELLEN RYAN, charged with assault and battery, entered similar pleas.

INQUESTS.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest Tuesday night on the body of THOS. DUFFY, who was found in the canal at the foot of Barrow-street. The deceased had been despondent of late in consequence of being out of employment, and it was the impression of some of his friends that he committed suicide. There being no evidence to warrant this conclusion, a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered....An inquest was also held on the body of an unknown woman found floating in the Morris Canal at the foot of Warren-street. No information relating to her could be obtained, and the case was disposed of in the usual way.

CONVICTION OF A SHOPLIFTER.—MARY ENGLEMART, a resident of Union Hill, having been detected in the act of stealing a pair of gaiters from the store of HUGH SMILEY, in Washington-street, Hoboken, was tried yesterday for the offence before Justices POPE and CORNELIUS. It appeared that the prisoner made several ineffectual attempts at other stores, besides which a piece of dress goods worth about $50, and which had undoubtedly been stolen, was found in her possession. In default of payment of $50 fine, the accused was committed to the County Jail for three months.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, was notified yesterday of the death from scalds of CHARLES MCGUIRE, aged 3 years, whose mother resides at No. 313 Railroad-avenue. It appears that on Sunday morning a bowl of hot tea was standing on the edge of the table, and the child took hold of and upset the bowl, the contents of which was emptied over his neck and chest, scalding him in so terrible a manner that he died on Tuesday. After inquiring into the circumstances the Coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary, and gave a permit for burial.

A QUARREL ABOUT A CAT.—Mrs. CARR, of Newark, believing that the blood of a black cat would cure her sick child, wanted to sacrifice Mrs. O'DONAHUE's black cat in order to secure the desired remedy. Mrs. O'DONAHUE declined to part with her favorite tabby, which led to an angry dispute, when both went before Justice STAFF to settle the difficulty. The Justice gave the disputants some proper advice and they departed.

HORSE STEALING.—On last Monday a man giving his name as DEMAREST called at HOLMES' livery stable, in Englewood, and procured a horse and wagon for an hour, under pretence of visiting an uncle. On the same afternoon he was seen driving toward New-York, since which time there is no trace of him.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—A fire was discovered in HERBERT & Co.'s paper-mill, head of Wayne-street, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which was extinguished with but slight damage....The Republican primary meetings for the election of delegates to the County Convention were held in Jersey City last evening....The total amount of money to be raised in Jersey City for the present year for city, county and State purposes, will be about $707,000.

Delivery of Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There have been quite recently many complaints, (whether justly or otherwise, I cannot say,) concerning the prompt delivery of mails at the several stations in this City; and considerable blame has frequently been attached to carriers for want of promptitude. That the public may be made aware of the fact that the officials at the General Post-office are not always at fault, I desire to call attention to two facts that have recently come to my notice. But a short time since the mail carrier between this City and Fort Hamilton, while on his way from that point to the City, was arrested before reaching the Post-office by a policeman, on a charge of interfering with the peace of the metropolis, and taken to a Station-house, where he was relieved of his mail, which was returned to him only after a night's incarceration in a cell. Yesterday the driver of the station wagon for Madison-St. O. D and F, having with him the mails to be delivered at those localities, was arrested on Essex-street for obstructing the public highway, by a policeman, who took his mails from him about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and did not return them to the General Post-office until 3:45, a delay of one hour and three-quarters. But this was not the only delay occasioned by the interference of the policeman making the arrest. The down-town mails which should have been received from the driver of the station wagon for Stations G, E, C and A, did not reach the General Post-office until too late for distribution for the outgoing mails. It is very questionable whether these arrests are legal, and I presume the attention of the proper authorities will be or has been called to the matter. However, let that be as it may, it is no more than right that the community should be informed, (at least those immediately interested in receiving the letters detained,) of the occasion of the delay. The time was when the business interests of this City would ill brook any interference on the part of the Police in the delivery of mails; and judging from the facts above-mentioned, it would seem that a thorough investigation should be had, to the end that in the future there may be no further cause of complaint from the interference of officious policemen. G. W. J.

A Card from B. W. Pycock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your publication of yesterday concerning me inflicts a very cruel wrong. The statements of Mr. JOSEPH WEINERS are false in every particular, so far as they imply any wrong-doing on my part and grow out of malicious and prompted ill-feeling. The facts are simply these: I borrowed several times $1,300 of bonds to use as collaterals, and paid him equivalents for their use; he wanted money, as he asserted, to place his father in business, and I advanced him $1,000 on condition that he should be paid after the July interest had been collected; when the time came for the sale of the bonds he refused to sell; wished to apply the $1,200 on an old claim, and brought a civil suit against me, and finding that did not produce the desired effect has trumped up this latter charge, and made me the victim of the still greater outrage for which punishment awaits him.

B. W. PYCOCK.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1867.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 9